The Weekly Constitution Post.

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THE PIRATE'S DOOM.

"The prisoners fetch!" shrieked the captain bold.
A pirate captain full fierce was he,
With a big moustache and beard three days old,
For he never would shave when he went to sea.

"Drag forth the crew of the merchant bark,
Throats must be gashed ere the moon grow pale."
The pirate ship in the midnight dark,
Fitfully rocked to the rising gale.

"'S blood!" yelled the captain. "'S' blood and a'd death!
"Daggers and gore! am I not obeyed!"
Grincing his fangs as he pauses for breath
He savagely 'round with a handspike laid.

But on never a soul did his wild blows fall,
For the night was dark and he couldn't see;
Besides on that deck was no one at all,
Why was this thus? Why should such things be?

A horrible laugh o'er the tempest pealed,
O'er the wet waves seething, dark and vexed,
A hideous howl as to the pirate reeled,
Clutched by——

—*Park Benjamin Jr. in Scribner for October.*

IRELAND IN AMERICA.

One family, for Instance, as Illustrating Irish Influence upon our Institutions

William E. Robinson, formerly well-known as "Richelieu" of the *Tribune* and members of Congress from Brooklyn, has devoted much time to the study of the history of the Irish element in the United States. More recently he has been arranging the result of his researches for publication in a volume, which will soon be ready for the press. He takes much higher ground than any previous writer has done, and devotes more of his work to the immigration to this country from Ireland prior to the Revolution than to more recent arrivals. He undertakes to show that a very large majority of the people of the United States are Irish in some degree by paternal or maternal descent, and that the American people, at the time of the Revolution, were more than one-half Irish, andthat the proportion of Irish blood, without the aid of recent immigration, is greater and stronger now than then. He claims a majority of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a very large proportion of the soldiers who fought for it, as well as of those who fought in the second war, the Mexican war, and the struggle for the Union. He claims a large contribution of Irish blood among the framers of our Constitution, the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Cabinets, Governors, and foreign ambassadors. He devotes considerable space to the American pulpit, the American Bar, the American press, the American navy, and the American Congress. He claims that the earliest and most illustrious ministers of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist Churches, as well as the Catholics, were Irish; that the first Presbyterian minister and the first Methodist preacher, as well as the first Catholic Bishop, were Irish, and that the Irish were the pioneers of American education. One Irishman gave Presidents to Hampden, Sidney, Princeton, and Union Colleges. The first Presidents of Union and Dartmouth, and of a majority of American colleges were Irish. The founders and teachers of schools and colleges, and the tutors, of most of our illustrious Revolutionary patriots and statesmen were Irish. He gives full accounts of the families of Carroll, Livingston, Preston, Meade, and Clinton, and more condensed histories of the Adamses, Aikens, Alexanders, Alisons Armstrongs, Beattys, Blairs, Blacks, Browns, Burkes Butlers, Caldwells, Calhouns, Campbells, Chamberses, Clarkes, Crawfords, Davidsons, Ewings, Finlays, Floyds, Fultons, Gibsons, Grahams Hails, Harpers, Houstons, Iredells, Irvins, Jacksons, Johnsons, Johnstons, Kennedys, Logans, Lynches, Mortons, Marshalls, McDowells, McKeans, Montgomerys, Moores, Morses, Nelsons, Porters, Polks, Pollocks, Pattersons, Reads, Reeds, Reids, Rodgers, Rutherfords, Rutledges, Smiths, Speights, Stewarts, Tennents Thompsons, Vances, Whites, and Wilsons—all Irish. From living descendants of many of these illustrious American families he has received full particulars. Among them are original letters addressed to Mr. Robinson by President Buchanan, William A. Graham, and numerous members of the present and recent Congresses, and the clergy of several denominations, as well as by descendants of illustrious Revolutionary patriots—one of these from a descendant of Daniel Morgan, the hero of the Cowpens, correcting the current account of his birth place in New Jersey, instead of Ireland, in which he was born, at Daugiven, in the County of Derry.

The history of some of the families is quite full and interesting, particularly the intermarriages of these Irish families with distinguished Americans, the number of children born to each descendant, and the position held by them. While half of the pilgrims of the May Flower died within six months after their arrival, the old Irish immigrants lived to an extreme and hearty old age, many of them to 80 and 90 years, and several of them having from ten to twenty-one children.

As an illustration of the spread of this Irish blood, we take from Mr. Robinson's collection one Irish immigrant, and leave our readers to guess who the remarkable Irishman was:

An Irishman, born in the County of Derry, in Ireland, married a lady born in the County of Donegal. They had five children, one son and four daughters, all born in Ireland. He came to this country with his wife and children in 1740 and settled in Virginia. He was a wealthy man, and purchased large grants of land in Virginia.

His son became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and was a zelous patriot in the Revolution. One of his grandsons became a member of Congress from Virginia and a member of the Cabinet of one of the early Presidents; another grandson was thrice elected Senator of the United States from Kentucky; another grandson was many years United States Senator from Louisiana and United States Minister to France; another was many years Treasurer of the State of Virginia and a member of the Legislature; another was a member of the Senate of Virginia, and a member of Congress from that State, and a Brigadier General in the war of 1812; another was a member of the Virginia Senate, a Colonel in the United States Army, and Governor of Virginia; another was a member of the Virginia Legislature and a Major in the War of 1812.

One of his granddaughters married a nephew of Patrick Henry; another married a Governor of Virginia, and became the mother of another Governor of Virginia; another married a Major-General in the War of 1812, and a member of the Cabinet of John Quincy Adams.

One of his great grandsons was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and Secretary of that State; another was a distinguished professor in Princeton College, and married the daughter of its President; another become a distinguished theologian; another was President of Danville College; another was an illustrious member of the United States Senate from South Carolina, and President of her university; another was a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army; another was a member of Congress from Virginia, and Governor of that State; another was a member of Congress from Kentucky, an officer in the Mexican War, United States Minister to Spain, and Major-General in the Confederate army; another became a member of President Taylor's Cabinet, and a Senator in the Confederate Congress; another became Governor of Virginia, and a member of the Cabinet of a recent President; another became a leading editor and journalist; another a very distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky; another also a member of Congress from Kentucky; and another a member of Congress from California.

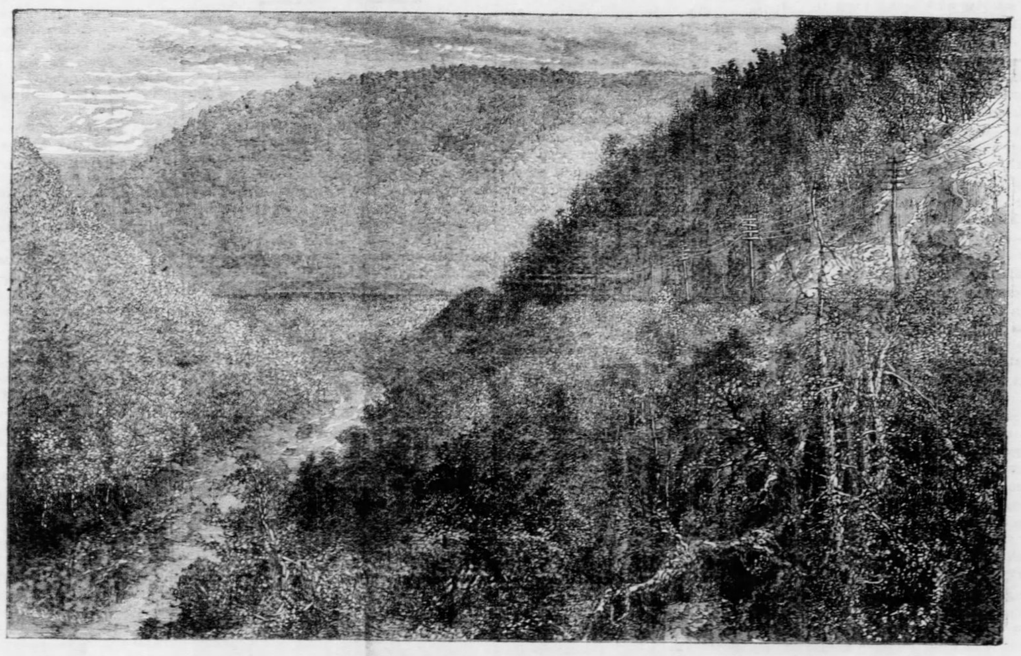
One of his great-grand-daughters married a distinguished General in the War of 1812, and became the mother of a Governor of South Carolina; another married a distinguished United States Senator from Missouri; another married one of the most illustrious Generals of the Confederate service; another married a Senator of the United Statesfrom Virginia; another married a Chancellor of the State of Keniucko: another became the mother of a prominent member of Congress from Missouri. Two of his great granddaughters married their two cousins, who were both Governors of Virginia, one of them a cabinet Minister, both members of Congress, and all four his own descendants.

One of his great-great-grandsons was colonel in the Union army and fell in battle; another was a member of Congress and Senator from Kentucky, Vice-President of the United States, and Major-General in the confederate service; another married a grand-daughter of Henry Clay; another was a Senator of the United States from Missouri, and Democratic candidate for Vice-President; another a Brigadier General in the Union-army and United States-Attorney for the District of Columbia; another a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army and a prominent member of Congress from Louisiana; another was a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet; another was member of Congress and Senator from Missouri, and a Major-General in the Union army, and Democratic candidate for Vice-President; another a prominent member of Congress from Missouri and Brigadier-General in the Union Army; another Secretary of Legation to Spain.

One of his great-great-grand-daughters married a member of Congress from Ohio, who afterward became United States Senator from California and Governor of that State and Minister to Mexico; another married a distinguished Major-General in the Union army and a candidate for President of the United States; another married a Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky; another married a French Diplomatist; another married a Governor of Maryland; another married a distinguished Virginia journalist; another married an Admiral of the United States Navy; another married a Judge of the Supreme Court of California. Three of his great-great-grand-children, who were brothers and six others of his great-great-grand-children who were brothers, were all brave and conspicuous officers in the Confederate service. Being a Southern family, most of his descendants that fought in the last war served with great bravary in the Confederate service; but among his descendants also were gallant officers, from Major-General down, on the Union side. Many of them were brevetted and died upon the fields of battle—one of his grand-daughters giving three sons, very distinguished officers, to the last war, two on the Confederate side and one, a Brigadier-General, on the Union side.

The children and grandchildren of his great-great-grandchildren are numerous in many States of the Union, and are making their mark in history and society. The men were brave and stalwart, the women exquisitely beautiful and fascinating. The former in choosing wives hardly ever looked for a father-in-law beneath a Cabinet Minister or a Foreign Ambassador, and the latter scarcely ever failed to secure a Governor or a United States Senator. They intermarried with the families of Washington, Henry, Randolph, Clay, Marshall, Crittenden, Peyton, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Cabell, Benton, and Wickliffe, and when they could not find suitable matches elsewhere they married their own cousins, who were destined to be members of Congress, Senators of the United States, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Vice-Presidents, Cabinet officers, Professors and Presidents of colleges. The sons of this family and the husbands of its daughters became Major-Generals by the dozen, Governors, members of Congress, and Senators of the United States by the score, and gallant soldiers from the rank of Captain to that of Major-General by the hundred. There were five of them Governors of the State of Virginia. They were prominent in the Cabinets of Washington and Jefferson Tyler and Adams and Taylor, Buchanan and Lincoln. They were Governors of Virginia (six or seven of them of this great State), of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, and South Carolina. They were representatives in Congress of the people of the States, and of the States themselves, of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Louisiana, South Carolina, Ohio, and California. They were lawyers and judges, pulpit orators, chancelors, soldiers, admirals and statesmen, and all these and more than time will afford for mention, from one of the thousands of Irish families settling in Pennsylvania and Virginia prior to the Revolution.

If the present volume shall be successful, of which there can be little doubt, Mr. Robinson proposes to add another volume on further consulting the libraries. His friends in Brooklyn propose to elect him to Congress this fall, where he can avail himself of the treasures of the Congressional Library in his leisure hours and vacation. During the coming winter he proposes to accept invitations to deliver a lecture, which will give in an hour's talk the substance of his proposed volume.



SCENE IN THE PACK-SADDLE, ON THE CONEMAUGH.

USE OF THE KNIFE.

Amount of Recent Capital Executions in Paris.

The Guillotine as Set up in The Street at Early Dawn.

[Paris Correspondence (Sept. 7) Cincinnati Commercial.]

Opportunity occurred this morning to witness the execution of two criminals, and I was at pains to improve the occasion. The condemned were murderers who had killed an old milk woman for her money. She had by fifteen years' hard work and close saving accumulated $3,000, and furnished milk to the men, one of whom was a Notary and a writer for the press, and the other a medical student. The Notary had knowledge of money matters, and the old woman told him of her wealth with a view to its better investment. He proposed to the Doctor the killing, and division of the money. There was much care taken to do the job artistically. The Notary struck his victim on the back of the neck with a sand club, and the Doctor used a surgical instrument to penetrate the heart and produce internal bleeding. They were named Barre, the Notary, and Lebiez, the Doctor.

When these intelligent and bloody scoundrels had been detected, tried and condemned, all of which happened within a few weeks, the Marshal President refused to interfere with the execution of the sentence of death. It is the French fashion to execute those thus doomed to die with the guillotine, in the public street, in front of the prison, without making known the exact time. It is the custom to use the knife-ax at daybreak, and the prisoners are not notified until wanted. The people understand that very soon after the prayer for mercy of those under capital sentence is refused, the guillotine will be used, and those seeking to enjoy the spectacle are watchful accordingly. The representatives of the press are allowed to know the arrangements of the authorities, that they may certify that the work has been done.

Hearing that the execution would take place at half past 5 o'clock this morning, I started for the spot about 1, having a rendezvous with some journalists at a cafe where black coffee was the favorite beverage of the hour, though brandy was in competion as a refreshment.

When we arrived a few minutes before 3 o'clock within 300 yards of "La Roquette," the streets were filled with people, who were restrained by a strong force of police from crowding upon the prison doors. There were many sinister faces in this mass of men and women, and the excitement was fierce. All streets leading to the prison were guarded by police in force, backed by cavalry. The latter were once used in a clattering charge to drive back the violent multitude. Only the few knew that the execution was positively fixed for that morning. The many had conjectured that there would not be no further delay, and it was the third night that they had assembled at midnight and waited in straggling crowds for the dismal drama.

As the privileged persons passed through the line of police they were greeted with a storm of imprecations that were somewhat softened to those not entirely familiar with the mysterious resources of the language of the French. We were among the early arrivals before an iron gate in a heavy stone hatchway, on which we read "Depot of the Condemned," and over which a small tri-color was displayed. On either side of the gate was the inscription decreed for all public buildings in France, including churches—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." The open space in front of the gate contains a few chestnut teees not very thrifty, and in the center of the court are four large stones in the pavement where the frame of the fatal knife is erected. About ten minutes after 3 two huge black vans came up, and were recognized as containing the machinery of the executioner. With them appeared Roch, the famous headsman, who is a stout, hearty, resolute-looking man, with a very decent face. He wore a new silk hat, appearing to think something in the way of distinction necessery, was quite at ease, and his orders were swiftly and noiselessly obeyed by aids, who seemed familiar with their duties. He is facetiously called by the mob "Monseigneur de Paris," and is a person of importance. There is as much gosssip about his habits and as many rumors relating to his private affairs as if he were a Grand Duke or one of the pretenders to the throne.

The guillotine is almost as simple an affair as a ladder. Put up for immediate service by the light of two lanterns and one gas-lamp, in the midst of a curious crowd of reporters and friends of the authorities, it was not handsome. Recently it has been improved. The triangular bit of steel, called, indifferently the knife and the axe, is concealed by a board when drawn up; and this is thought to be humane, as it masks from the condemned the instument of death. The sound improvement is the deadening of the second of the fall of the knife by india-rubber. This is supposed to be a mercy to the spectators whose nerves are susceptible to shocks of n ise. When erected, the height of the frame of the guillotine above the pavement, is perhaps fourteen feet. It is painted a dingy red, a dry blood color, and presents a resemblance to a section of a fire-ladder. At the foot on one side is a large basket, and on the other a box. Waiting in the chill morning, in the gloomy assemblage of the "privileged," by a faint light under the shade of the dusty chestnuts, was wearisome, and the minutes passed drearily and slowly. About 4 o'clock the "machine" was complete. The bolts were fitted in their places, guided by skilled and steady hands. The screws turned with exactness. The ugly knife glided to the top of the frame on a trial trip, the long, acute angle of the edge showing for a second, as it answered the cord by which it is suspended.

Privileged persons increased in numbers, and pressed upon the guard in a manner not dignified. In the distance we could hear the hoarse cries and murmurs of the monstrous throngs kept back by files of soldiers. The black vans had told the tale that the hour of expiation was beyond a doubt at hand. Officers with decorations and swords moved to and fro. The Commissioner of Security, I think they call him, appeared, with a sash about his waist. Indications multiplied that the grave formalities of administration that distinguish all proceedings in this country were in progress. The police became irritated by the pressure of the crowd, and at last manifested their importance by driving back the whole mass without much hypocrisy of politeness.

The guillotine was during this time displayed by the two candles of the lantern of the workmen. There was the basket half filled with sawdust to receive the heads, and the heavy box for the trunks, and the little cradle about two feet above the stones, with the place for the necks of the criminals; and as the cord by which the knife was raised could be seen between the posts of the frame, it was evident that the angle of steel rested on the india-rubber improvement, and was not elevated and concealed behind the other improvement at the top of the machine. At intervals there were lights from matches used by smokers, revealing parts of the dismal congregation and the leaves and burs of the trees. There was not a star to be seen, or a breath of air to stir a leaf.

The Abbe Crozes appeared, a venerable man, with white hair and sad, benevolent countenance, attended by officers, and passed into the prison through a narrow door in the gate. This incident caused a moment of emotion. It meant business.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 there were many conjectnres whether Barre and Lebiez were aware that they were so soon to die, and wakeful and able to hear through the thick walls the deep sounds, like the wierd voice of the ocean, that told of the presence of a great multitude. It was strange to think that perhaps they did not know of the frightful apparation at the gate, or the pale faces that turned upon it. The papers tell us that Barre was awake, having just finished writing his memoirs, but that Lebiez slept profoundly. They were called at a quarter after 4 o'clock, and their toilet made for the embrace of the guillotine. Barre wanted wine and cigars. Lebiez did not care for anything.

At last the clouds in the east began to whiten and we who were waiting and watching and growing weary, saw that it was dawn. Then we discovered that there were classes among the "privileged"—circles within circles. The favored reporters and the select important persons were passed through the lines of police, I was not of them, but made my way to the front rank of those behind the police, for the second time. A French crowd is uneasy and flexible, and a persistant push will gradually prevail. The light increased, and the masses of men became strangely quiet. At half past 5 the daylight was clear and the iron gates slowly turned. A group appeared advancing: the central figure was a short man, clean shaven, with hair cut short, his chest naked, his arms pinioned, his shoulders covered by a tunic. This was Barre. The most miserable horror was never more strikingly depicted in the face of man than in his at this moment. The removal of his beard had given his cheeks a gastly whiteness. His mouth was hanging open and his lips were blue. His eyes were rolling and red. He seemed almost incapable of walking, and his attendants supported him and urged him forward. Within a few paces of the guillotine the Abbe Crozes, who was walking before, paused, and turning, presented a crucifix. Barre kissed it convulsively and was hurried on. I had expected an instant's delay before the fall of the knife, but while I turned to see if the second murderer was within view, and saw that he was not, Barre disappeared in the group of attendants at the spot of execution (distant from my standpoint perhaps twelve yards), and in the twinkling of I heard the crunching hiss of the knife as it clove through the thick neck of the murderer. I shall not forget that noise. It was distinctly the rough cutting of tough meat. Barre shrank from the deadly knife, but was, of course helpless. Still he gave his executioners some trouble. His body did not roll into the box prepared for it according to calculation, and an immense jet of blood spread a brilliant red over the rust colored frame, and deluged the first assistant, whose duty it is to stand on the further side of the knife and steady the head by holding the ears until it drops into the basket. The sight of the fountain of blood caused a low cry of horror—a sort of hoarse sob—and turning my glance again to the prison I saw Lebiez advancing. He was in a little better form than his predecessor, but did not seem to me heroic. The French papers dwell upon his firmness, and contrast it with the hideous collapses of his partner, but my own observation was simply that he was only less abject than the other. It is said that some one cried "bravo" and that he answered "adieu," but I did not hear either word. I only witnessed with amazement the celerity with which he vanished under the knife, and heard the click of the spring-catch holding up the deadly blade, when, the cord loosening, it was jerked, and the rasping thud of the steel as it severed the stout neck, placed for the final stroke. The spectators murmured for a moment in a shivering way, and looked into each other's faces finding new horrors, and as they turned away the heads and trunks of the executed were already in the black vans, and the guillotine was being snatched to pieces. There was no need of police and soldiers to disperse the people, who were in such haste that they seemed to be in flight.

The execution by guillotine is certainly more impressive than that by hanging, and if it is the purpose of the authorities to make the spectacle of the death of a felon awful, the French succeed, and I am told that one executioner Roch (Monseigneur de Paris) and his assistants serve for the whole country. The complete apparatus is arranged for transportation by rail or along the roads or streets. The salary of the headsman is 8,000 francs a year, with a small sum for machinery, and 100 francs extra for each head cut off. M. H.

GENERAL JACKSON.

How he Took the Responsibility on a Certain Occasion.

[From posthumous paper by Robert Dale Owen, in Scribner for October.]

It is well known that Jackson, on his accession as President, appointed Martin Van Buren Secretary of State, and that Mr. Van Buren, in April, 1831, resigned that office. Thereupon President Jackson appointed him minister to England, and it became necessary to supply his place in the Cabinet.

At that time there was in the United States Senate, from Louisiana, Edward Livingston, a gentleman who had already won an enviable reputation as author of the code which still bears his name,—a work which has had its influence on the jurisprudence of succeeding times. Livingston at that time stood very high, not only as jurist, but as statesman; his name had come up, along with many others, and he had been spoken of as one eminently fitted for Secretary of State. It so happened, also, that the Senate was then nearly equally divided between the two existing parties, Whig and Democratic; it need hardly be added that the President had been elected by the latter party.

Now, when rumors became rife that Livingston might be finally selected by Jackson as Cabinet officer, a small deputation of the Democratic leaders and personal friends of the President, unwilling to face the General directly, called on Mr. Twist to talk the matter over with him. They began by adverting to the fact that barely a Democratic majority of two could at that time be safely counted on in the Senate; that if Livingston, an influential Democrat, was appointed Secretary of State, one of these votes would be lost; and that if (as was probable in the then state of parties in Louisiana) a Whig was appointed to take his place, it would result in a tie. They represented that such a contingency would very seriously embarrass the President, perhaps in the way of thwarting his policy, more certainly by endangering the confirmation of his appointments. And they finally begged Mr. Trist to take an early opportunity of expressing to the General their earnest desire, both for his own sake and for that of the party, that he would give to such considerations their due weight before calling Livingston from his place in the Senate.

Mr. Trist at first demurred to the undertaking of this task, alleging his belief that it would be fruitless; but was finally persuaded to reconsider his refusal. Accordingly, one evening when Jackson, after a hard day's work, was seated in his arm chair, his head sunk on his breast and his attitude betokening repose and reflection, Trist—with great reluctance, however, and after suitable apology—laid before him the fears and the wishes of his friends. At the first broaching of the subject (so Trist informed me), the old man drew himself bolt upright, according to his military wont, fixed his thoroughly awakened eyes full on the speaker; and, as the latter went on with his report, the flash from those stern eyes sufficiently indicated in advance—to one so familiar with his manner as his secretary was—the probable result.

He listened patiently, however, until the conclusion. Then, after a pause, all he said in his usual brief and unflinching manner, was: "Mr. Trist, my friends ought to know that no considerations of that kind can influence my choice of a Secretary of State. It is my duty to select for that important office the man best fitted to fill it, and to leave the rest to God. Tell these gentleman so." And the very next day Livingston was appointed to the vacant chair in the cabinet.

Caught in the Act.

[From "A Trip with Lincoln, Chase and Stanton," in Scribner for October.]

The day-time was spent principally upon the quarter-deck, and the President entertained us with numerous anecdotes and incidents of his life, of the most interesting character. Speaking of the practice that grew up in the beginning of the war, for everybody that found himself in command at a cross-roads—or any other place, no matter how insignificant—to issue a grandiloquent proclamation to the inhabitants, defining the position of the government, and more particularly expressing his own views upon the situation, etc., Mr. Lincoln remarked that he had been so much annoyed by these manifestoes that he had determined to put a stop to them. The first occasion that offered itself was when Burnside and Goldsborough appeared at the Executive Mansion to receive their final instructions in regard to the joint military and naval expidition to North Carolina. He called their attention to this subject expressing very decided opinions in the matter. "Would you believe it?" said Mr. Lincoln; "when I spoke of proclamations, each pulled one out of his pocket that had been prepared in advance, without consultation. I had no idea of catching them in the very act!"

MR. SPOFFORD, who presided over the Butler convention in Worcester, is the husband of Harriet Prescott Spofford, the writer.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DEAN STANLEY says that he shall preach but one more sermon in this country, and that will be in New York city.

IN North Carolina a negro woman fainted at a camp meeting while shouting. She remained unconscious four or five days, and then died.

MRS. JULIA C. Q. DORR of Rutland, Vt., has received the personal thanks of King Alfonso of Spain for a sonnet on the late Queen Mercedes.

DR. BABCOCK, inventer of the fire extinguisher bearing his name, is a drunken outcast in Oakland, Cal. He was once moderately wealthy.

DEAN STANLEY of London England, is being feted in Berlin, and gives good sermons in return. He officiates at home, at W inister Abbey.

BUTLER'S expenses in the campaign thus far have been very heavy. He paid his delegates' expenses at Worcester. The bill of the Bay State House was $900.

"SHE is an actress who makes a man go home, kiss his wife and children, and thank God that his lot is cast in the ordinary channels of life," has been written of Clara Morris.

MR. EUGENE HALE thinks Butler's chances very good. He says the only way to defeat him is for the hard-money Democrats to unite with the Republicans, and of this he has hopes.

AT a Democratic mass meeting in Barnwell county, S. C., last week, there was a procession of eighteen hundred mounted men, uniformed in red shirts. Four hundred of the number were negroes.

TWO years ago P. V. Deuster, editor of the Milwaukee *See-Bote*, bolted the nomination of Mr. Laynde, the regular Democratic candidate for Congress. Last week Mr. Deuster defeated Mr. Lynde in the Congressional Convention. Mr. Deuster is a hard-money man.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Third Minnesota district. He is making a hot canvass on the platform laid down by Senator Thurman of Ohio—greenbacks in place of national bank notes and a greenback currency.

POTTER, the man who had been wheeling a barrow across the continent, has reached California. He has deadheaded at saloons and hotels on the way, has traveled leisurely, and is satisfied with the enterprise; but he says it was a long time between drinks in the mountain region.

THE Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* makes bitter complaint of Mr. Gorham's campaign management as secretary of the Republican Congressional Committe. The subscriptions have been very liberal, but Mr. Gorham is charged with extravagance, imbecility, and an utter lack of judgment in distributing documents for the canvass.

MISSOURI recently lost $506,000 by the failure of a weak bank in which, for the sake of high interest, the State Treasurer, had deposited it. Hereafter the State money is to be kept in a St. Louis bank which gives security by a deposit of United States bonds, and pays only 2½ per cent interest, and the interest is to go to the State, instead of into the Treasurer's pocket.

DAVID WHITMER is in possession of the original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon," and Elders Pratt and Smith of the Mormon Church have just been to his home, in Richmond, Mo., to secure the book. They urged that it ought to be deposited for safe keeping in Salt Lake City, and offered to buy it; but Whitmer, who has kept it for nearly half a century, refused to give it up.

MISS GUSSIE DOTZE, possessor of four lovers and an irate parent who threatened the life of her accepted lover—Frank M Harrington—eloped with the latter from Springfield, Ohio, on Saturday, and was married on the train between Springfield and Marysville. This is supposed to be the first instance on record of an elopement marriage on a railway train, and that at forty miles per hour.

MR. HOFFMAN of New York, married nine widows in this wise before he was interrupted: "His manner of gaining an introduction was by advertising for housekeepers and when he received an answer from one of the widows he called upon her, talked loudly of his wealth and induced the widow, if she appeared to have any money at her command, to marry him."

OURAY, the chief of the Ute Indians in Colorado, has a farm of sixty acres under cultivation, lives in a modern style residence, handsomely furnished and surrounded by extensive outbuildings. He owns two hundred horses, a large number of sheep and goats, and drives one of the finest turnouts in the West. His family carriage was a present from Governor McCook. He has but one wife.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MOALE, Third infantry, who was aid, and Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, Third infantry, who was, at the time of the second Bull Run battle, an orderly to General Pope, have been ordered to New York as witnesses in the Fitz John Porter trial. Lieutenant Jones, who was afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the 215th Pennsylvania, was the orderly who carried an order from Pope to Porter, and is said to have heard the latter exclaim, "Oh, damn Pope! I won't hurry to help him out."

SAN. FRANCISCO made the white-bearded General Fremont feel very proud with its premonitions of welcome. The *Call* says: Fremont belongs to this coast, and it is fitting that he should have home and place in the territory he helped to conquer. We do not know that he entertains political aspirations, but if he does the road is open. Arizona will soon become a State, and as such will be entitled to two United States Senators. General Fremont is accompanied by his wife, who has shared all the vicissitudes of his remarkable career, and never with more devotion than when fortune seemed to have turned her back on a former favorite.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1878.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 5th of September to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.....35c.
Clubs of 10 for 30c.....$3 00
Clubs of 20 for 25c..... 5 00
Clubs of 30 for..... 6 50
Clubs of 50 and upwards 20c.....10 00
Clubs of 100 and upwards 15c.....15 00

THINGS TO BE REMEMBEBED.

The Election, November 5th.

Voters must pay a State or county tax by Saturday, October 5th.

Foreigners must be naturalized by October 5th.

DEFEAT CAMERON.

The corruption fund in this State, fleeced out of the Government clerks, and contributed from DON CAMERON'S millions and QUAY'S Recorder job, is being apportioned among the various Congressional districts of the State. We hear on good authority the Washington-Lawrence-Beaver district gets $20,000 to start. As this has been regarded as sure for the Republicans on Congressman and legislators, the apportionment to doubtful districts must be very large. There are seven Representatives and one Senator to be elected in this Congressional district this fall. There is an anti-CAMERON majority in every county, but if, by division of this sentiment, the Republican candidates are successful, CAMERON will get his seven votes. They may secure his election to the Senate. Certainly an arrangement can be made by the anti-CAMERON voters of the district, who now have two tickets in the field—Democratic and National—to prevent such a calamity. We wish to impress upon them the full responsibility of the fact that by concert of action these three counties may defeat CAMERON, and by continued division they may elect him. There are hundreds of Republicans in each of the three counties, once the issue is clearly defined, who will vote against CAMERON'S legislative nominations, but they need some assurance of success before facing the enmity of the Ring. This assurance will be given them should there be such a union as was effected in some counties of Maine to overthrow the JIM BLAINE regime. It is "in the wood," notwithstanding the apportionment and corruption fund, to defeat CAMERON this fall, and thus make an end for all time of the Winnebago Ring in Pennsylvania; but it can't be done by scattering our shot. What we say of the condition of affairs in Washington, Lawrence, and Beaver applies with equal force to a dozen of other counties west of the Alleghenies.

CORNSTALK SUGAR.

The subject of making sugar at a very slight cost, from Indian cornstalks and sorghum cane, has recently been revived with a great prospect of astonishing success, through the researches and discoveries of F. L. STEWART, a chemist and farmer of Westmoreland county, in this State. This discovery it is maintained will enable the farmer to undertake the manufacture of sugar from his own cornstalks without the vast expenditure necessary in the production of sugar from sugar cane. The inventor derive his profit from the use of the chemical combinations necessary to the crystalization process. What these chemicals are and the methods in which they operate are of course the secret, but the process is made so simple that any farmer can apply it. MR. STEWART claims his process will revolutionize sugar production in this country, will greatly enhance the value of Indian corn and sorghum, and will carry the line of available sugar producing territory from the Gulf coast to the fortieth parallel. It will save the country $100,000,000, now annually expended for foreign sugar, and assist, by the rise of a new and permanent industry, in the solution of a much vexed question by giving remunerative labor on corn lands of the West to a great number of the unemployed. The alleged identity in all important particulars of the crude saccharine juices, to which MR. STEWART, as well as others, once gave credence, has proved to be an error. Whatever is valuable in the new process of making sugar from sorghum and maize is the direct result of the removal of this old stumbling block. A description of the process, which Professor COLLIER, Chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, recently put in operation on a small scale, is as follows.

First, heat the freshly-expressed juice of the cane, sorghum, or maize in a copper or tinned-iron vessel to a temperature, as shown by a thermometer suspended, so that the mercury bulb is immersed in the juice of 180 degrees Fahrenheit, equal to 82 degrees Centigrade.

Second, after the juice has been heated to 185 degrees Fahrenheit, add and stir into it one fluid ounce of cream of lime to each gallon of juice, or from five to seve pounds (pints) to each hundred gallons of juice.

Third, after adding and stirring in the cream of lime, heat the juice rapidly to the boiling point.

Fourth, when it begins to boil, shut off the heat or remove the vessel containing the juice from the fire, and, so soon as the sediment begins to settle, draw off with a siphon the clear liquid from the top until at last nine-tenths of the whole quantity of juice has been thus removed, leaving a thick, muddy sediment at the bottom.

Fifth, sweep out with a broom this muddy sediment into a bag, filter, and add the filtrate as it passes through the filter to the clear liquid siphoned off.

Sixth, to the clear liquid thus obtained in sections fourth and fifth, which should be allowed to cool to a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit (equal to 60 degrees centigrade) and not lower; there is now addsd of Solution B one fluid ounce to each gallon of juice, or from five to seven pints each 100 gallons of juice. At least enough of Solution B is to be added to completely neutralize the lime in the juice, and to determine this point, a slip of blue litmus paper is dipped into the solution, when, if enough of Solution B has been added, the blue color will be changed to red. (Solution B is one of the inventor's chemical preparations.)

Seventh, evaporate rapidly, skimming from time to time any scum which appears upon the surface, and adding Solution B in small quantities if the boiling juice will not turn the blue litmus paper red.

Eighth, when the thermometer in the boiling juice indicates a temperature of 235 (equal to 112 centigrade) the sirup should be withdrawn from the fire, and it should be kept to crystallize in a room of about 80 degrees Fahrenheit, equal to 27 centigrade. To facilitate crystallization, a few grains of granulated sugar may be added to the cooling sirup which has reached the temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit (equal to 38 centigrade).

We don't print this to start our agricultural readers on a course of experimenting, but the discovery has created considerable talk, and there are loud prophecies of the great results that will flow from it. It is well to be prepared for great achievements.

PRAYERS TO ORDER.

The prayer of the Chaplain of the Massachusetts Republican Convention —KENDIG by name—was one of the most ridiculously impudent political harangues we have come across lately. A correspondent says he came forward and knelt at the edge of the platform, gave a comprehensive sweep with both arms, as if inviting the attention of Heaven and the Republican party to the fact that he was about to speak. Of course he had a manuscript copy ready for the reporters. Here is one of the gems:

We pray, that as Thou, in Thy providence, hast raised up this great party to subserve Thy purposes (as we believe), and which has stood so nobly to the principles enunciated in the beginning of its infancy and reiterated from year to year to the present time, so we implore Thy blessing upon the continuance of this party, that it may *remain* high in its principles, pure in its practices, and God fearing in all its intercourse with the interests of society.

Instead of "pointing with pride," KENDIG told the Supreme Ruler how the Republican party "has stood so nobly," etc. His Satanic Majesty, as an inspiring agency, we presume has some knowledge on this point. But the climax was reached in the opinions wafted Heavenward by KENDIG as to the Maine election. Read this:

O, Lord Jesus, we implore Thee to save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Prevent, by Thy interposing grace, O God, the folly of Maine being perpetrated in the Commonwealth, but we pray Thee to give us a sound currency, pure literature, pure morals and high and noble conduct on the part of the people.

And then the supplication wound up with the demand on the Almighty that—

This great Commonwealth shall remain true to right principles, and that from it there shall go forth over the length and breadth of the land that there is to be no repudiation on the part of the National Government, that capital and personal interests must and will be respected.

MR. KENDIG is a Methodist preacher, and it is rather a singular circumstance that in the West the Greenback idea is particularly strong with clergymen of his denomination with a penchant for politics. We judge there are dozens of them candidates for office, or on the stump or writing for the press in favor of the very ideas the Boston preacher holds up for Heaven's withering censure. DR. DE LA MATYR of Indianapolis, is the Democratic and Greenback candidate for Congress in his district, and will probably be elected. He is one of the brightest and most eloquent clergymen of Indiana, and his political speeches evince rare power and skill as a political controversialist. We do not favor clerical interference in politics, but it seems to us that he takes the most Christian part who advocates the cause of the toiling and suffering millions rather than the selfish and cold-blooded policies of the money changers.

ASSESSING THE BANKS.

We presume Recorder QUAY will be quick to act on the precedent just established by the Republican Committee in Ohio, and call on the National banks for money contributions to help him buy up a Legislature for CAMERON and representatives in Congress for the money power. It would certainly be a more manly method of levying contributions than raiding the poorly paid clerks, male and female, for money out of their scant salaries to grease the party wheels. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday prints the circular sent out by Chairman ROBINSON, of the Ohio Republican Committee, under date of September 17, to the President of every National bank in the State. It reads as follows;

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 17, 1878.

DEAR SIR—The Republican party of Ohio is engaged in a contest for honest money and a maintenance of the public faith. The opposition is composed of all the enemies of a sound currency and good government. Ohio is the battle ground of an "*idea*" that, if triumphant, will have a terrible effect upon our material interests. To make the fight successfully we *must have more money*, especially in the last ten days of the campaign. With the necessary funds we can *organize* a *corps* of workers that will certainly give us the State, and elect ten or eleven Congressmen, thus turning back the tide of inflation and consequent repudiation. Now you can assist us very much by sending us *fifty or one hundred dollars*, and asking your *wealthy* friends to do the same. It is true it is a small matter to you and to them, but you will readily see that a number of such contributions will be of great assistance to us, as the main onslaught of the enemy will be made upon the National Banks. We need not call your attention to the danger which threatens this part of our financial system, or the importance of the impending blow. In a word, sir, we *need pecuniary assistance*, and, of course, you will understand, as well as the committee, that whatever is done for us should be done quickly, as it is expected to be of considerable assistance to us in the present struggle for the financial life and prosperity of our country. We, therefore, hope you will respond early, and give a good sum to the relief of our cause.

Yours, respectfully,
J. S. ROBINSON, Chairman.

To ——, President —— National Bank, ——, Ohio.

The "contest for honest money" referred to is a contest to prevent the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes, thereby making a saving of fifteen millions annually, and preventing just such combinations as are now being made, whereby the two thousand banks of the country seek by the power of their money to control elections and dictate laws to Congress. This in itself is a strong argument for the abolition of the National banking system, and confirms what Judge THURMAN said in his Hamilton speech of the dangers to be apprehended by the interference in our elections of two thousand National banks wielding nearly five hundred millions of capital.

The Ohio Republican Committee calls on each bank for a hundred dollars, and also solicits the banks to influence "*their wealthy friends to do the same.*" This is the plan of the campaign in a nutshell. It seeks to array the banks and the capital class against the people, not by the power of their votes, but by the power of their money in influencing the votes of others. Contraction and forced resumption have brought beggary to thousands of people, and made them, because of their very necessities, easy victims to the arts of the Republican politicians, operating in the interest of the money power. That's the situation.

In this connection, it is well worth while to reproduce the warning so conservative and far-seeing a statesman as Judge THURMAN uttered in his Hamilton speech. The evil is already at our doors:

A scond objection to the National bank system is, that it tends to combine, concentrate and intensify the money power I shall indulge in no declamation against the money power. I seek to excite no passion, no prejudice. I wish to reason fairly, and I wish you to judge fairly. And I do reason fairly when I say that, in view of the undoubted fact that during the whole period of the unlimited sway of the Republican party, the legislation of Congress steadily favored the monied interest and thereby greatly added to the burthens of the people; that the purchasing power of money was immensely increased while the exchangeable or purchasing power of everything else has remained stationary or has diminished; and in view of the further fact that the National bank system confers special special privileges upon the banks that no institutions and no individuals enjoy; that it combines more than two thousand institutions now, and, if perpetuated, may combine thousands more, in a common purpose and with a common interest to maintain their power and prolong their privileges; that these institutions are scattered all over the Republic, and, acting openly or in secret, are able to influence Legislatures, Congresses, and thousand of voters; it is not injustice, but, on the contrary, it is the expression of a wise anxiety to suggest that such a system is fraught with danger to the prosperity of the people and to the purity of their Government. If, in the time of Andrew Jackson, the existence of a National bank, with a capital of only thirty-five millions of dollars, and a few branches here and there, was considered dangereus to the welfare and institutions of the country, what shall we say of a widespread combination of two thousand National banks, now wielding nearly five hundred millions of capital, and destined, if perpetuated, to vastly multiply in number, and control thousands of millions.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

A correspondent writes us in relation to the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district:

"Mr. Duff stands to-day the peer of any one of his competitors so far as regards ability and fitness for the position. He lacks (a happy lack) the scheming qualities of a demagogue. He wears consistency as the jewel of his soul, and none dare question his manly integrity. He has the ability to do right and is fettered by no ring or clique.

"What we have seen of his public and private character places him beyond reproach. Let Democrats for once lay aside trifles and they will find more satisfaction in seeing Mr. Duff triumphantly elected to Congress, than differing among themselves and thereby adding strength to our enemies. A TRUE DEMOCRAT."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

KIRK took good care, in publishing his speech in the *Labor Tribune*, to leave out his confession of sale to MACKEY.

WE perfectly understand the *Gazette* is opposed to the issue of two hundred thousand millions of irredeemable paper. Now, will it please signify whether it favors the substitution of greenbacks for National bank currency? That's a practical question.

IF R. B. BROWN of Clarion, who contested and failed to receive the Democratic nomination for Senator, means by his bolting to elect a Republican, he may succeed. MACKEY plays such games in this vicinity, by placing a bolter against the regular nominee.

RUSSELL ERRETT dodged the vote in the House on the bill substituting greenbacks for National bank notes. No one can tell whether he is in favor of such substitution or opposed to it. He is waiting, like the *Gazette*, to see on which side of the fence it is best to tumble.

TWO years ago EUGENE HALE had MR. T. H. MURCH discharged from the Rockland stone quarry for voting the Democratic ticket. This year MR. MURCH has had EUGENE HALE discharged from Congress for running on the Republican ticket. If anything, MR. MURCH seems to be a *leetle* ahead.

THE Democratic candidatefor Associate Judge in Bedford county, Capt. NELSON, had his leg shot off by MOSBY'S guerrillas in an attack on a Union commissary train which he was guarding. MOSBY has just got a $4,000 office from HAYES, and HAYES' officeholders are being fleeced by QUAY for contributions to defeat Capt. NELSON. Funny!

THE new Democratic Senator from Oregon, is Hon. J. H. SLATER. He will take the place of HIPPLE-MITCHELL, the much married Senator from Butler county. He defines his creed, that he "is a hard-money Democrat, favors the substitution of Treasury notes for the National Bank currency, opposes fiat money, and regards a coin basis as indispensable."

CAMERON has sixteen candidates before the people of Allegheny county mortgaged to vote for him in caucus and Legislature. Yet in such contempt is CAMERON held, not one of these candidates dare openly espouse his claims for re-election. But they will vote for him all the same, if the anti-CAMERON majority in this county gives them the chance.

HALE, of Maine, before the election:

The Republican party was the real Greenback party; it made the greenback; it had done more to keep it afloat than any other party. The Democrats had opposed it from the first, and had denounced President Grant for packing the Supreme Court to make it reverse its decision, pronounced by Democratic Judges, that the legal tender act was unconstitutional.

HALE, of Maine, after the election:

This was only a skirmish. The fight must go on. Hard money must be espoused more earnestly than ever.

BEN BUTLER correctly appreciates the public dritt, when he appeals to his record on the infamous swindle of 1869. He is having it printed as a campaign document in Massachusetts. The bondholders in that movement obtained their first substantial victory, and gradually encroached upon the property of the people and swelled the revenues of capital at the expense of labor. BUTLER opposed that bill and now bankers after a monument reciting that fact.

EX-GOV. TALBOT, the goldite candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is a fanatical Maine law Prohibitionist. He was never elected Governor of the State, but succeeded to the position as Lieutenant Governor when Gov. WASHBURNE was chosen Senator in April 1874. In November of that year, as the Republican candidate, he was defeated for Governor by GASTON, Democrat, by 7,032 majority, although the rest of the Republican State ticket was elected by large majorities. This does not argue well for his personal strength in a canvass likely to turn on the personal power of the candidates.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has been smoked out as to his WALKER interview by the attacks of the New York papers. He acknowledges the substantial correctness of the report, but seems to think some of his qualifying expressions were not noted. He reaffirms the position that if a choice must be made between greenbacks and national bank notes, the latter will have to go to the wall. The people are making the choice and the national bank issues are doomed, no thanks to Mr. SHERMAN. We get no explanation of the silver resumption order to influence the Maine election, and its revocation when the voters of Maine declared they were in no hurry about resumption. The trouble about SHERMAN is he is rowing one way and looking another.

CONCERNING an item announcing the recent death of Oliver Hazard Perry, a son of the hero of Lake Erie, which appeared in THE POST, Mr. A. P. Whitaker, of the Venango *Spectator*, writes from Franklin, Pennsylvania, as follows: "Commodore Perry was born in 1785; consequently a son of his to be seventy-six must have been born when the father was only seventeen years old; and further, in 1842 O. H. Perry was on board the Somers, clerk to his uncle, Cammander Mackenzie, and for a time acting midshipman. He is highly commended in Mackenzie's narrative of the mutiny and spoken of as a mere boy. He has lived in my recollection because of his noble reply to the Court of Inquiry when asked if Spencer, Cromwell and Small could not have been kept in irons and delivered to the British naval commander at St. Thomas, a few days sail from the place of execution Perry answered: 'Perhaps they could.' 'Then,' said the court, 'why did you vote for their death?' 'Because,' said Perry 'I thought if an American man-of-war couldn't protect herself there would be no use in having any!' The reply was worthy of his race."

INTEREST in boating circles centres strongly in the race between the United States champion Courtney, and Hanlan of Toronto, who has carried everything before him in the Dominion. They are probable the best two oarsmen on the continent. Hanlan has achieved notable success in all his races this season his latest one with Ross having attracted world-wide attention, although perhaps not justifying it. Courtney's career is checkered. He is what boating men describe as an "unreliable" oarsman, yet none deny that when he is in the mood he is the fastest of our single scullers. The race, after much wirepulling and bickering, has been set down for the 2d of October at Lachine, and is to be for the championship of the United States and Canada. Both men are on the ground. It is a pity the impression should exist in some quarters that this Lachine race is a mere hippodroming, money-making affair. It rests with Hanlan and Courtney themselves to put the censorious boating men who say this to the blush, and to fittingly close one of the most remarkable boating seasons ever known.

THE proverb about hasty marriages has been sadly illustrated at Bayonne, New Jersey, where a drunkard killed his wife while she was trying to take him home from a dram shop. He had been her father's valet in Ireland, but she abandoned family, friends, riches and station to become his wife, and, eloping with him, came to this country. He became a drunkard, but she still cared for him until in a fit of drunken fury he killed her. She had doubtlsss repented at leisure her hasty marriage, but it was too late, and possibly death itself became a not unwelcome relief from a life of misery. The *World* suggests that *Punch's* celebrated advice—"Don't"—to those about to marry would have been seriously sensible if to the word "marry" he had added, "in haste." A life contract for better or for worse requires grave consideration from both of the prospective parties thereto, and when it does not receive the sanction of relatives and friends there is good reason for at least temporary delay.

THE Republican calculations as to gains in the Congressional delegation from North Carolina were quite sanguine a month or two ago. Now the case is very different. A leading Republican of that State, whose opportunities of ascertaining public sentiment are of the best, was at the rooms of the campaign committee at Washington on Wednesday, and stated that in all probability the Democrats will hold on to all Congressional districts which they now have. It is understood that the Republican Committee is so well satisfied of this that they have not applied to the Committee in Washington for any funds, considering that it would be a useless waste to expend any money.

THE Boston *Pilot*, one of the most influential papers with the Democratic voters of Massachusetts, was not in favor of Butler's nomination at Worcester because it wished to see him make an independent fight, but still it hold that:

There never was a truer popular nomination than this. The people did it without leaders, rebelling angrily against the insolence of the schemers who assumed to command. * * * The State Central Committee that dared to dictate to the people was abolished by one unanimous vote of the Convention.

Whether Butler is elected or not—and we are certain he will be—this grand fact remains, and there is nothing higher than a convention of the people, and the people know it.

The coming election will be a square fight between the working people and the privileged classes. The cry of "the mob" will be raised on all sides, for the orators and the newspapers are nearly all on the "high-toned" side. But without orators or organs the people will undertake the contest, and as sure as God gave them this instinct and intelligence to resist coercion they will come out victorious, for the assertion of their power is their victory!

GOVERNOR HAMPTON visited Pickens county S. C., on Thursday pursuant to appointment, and met and addressed a large number of mountaineers, among whom were many suspected moonshiners. The Governor dwelt upon the leniency of the Federal government as manifested in the recent revenue and Ku Klux amnesty, and adjured his hearers to sustain the promise he had made relative to their observance of the revenue laws and general future good conduct, this being the best mode of testifying their appreciation of the leniency shown them. He made public and sincere acknowledgement in behalf of the people of the State to Mr. Hayes for the merciful and considerate spirit he has shown in the matter. The address was warmly received and is confidently expected to effect the good it was designed to accomplish. The conditional amnesty has done much good

WHEN Mr. Hayes was at the soldiers' reunion at Willoughby, Ohio, on Tuesday, a gentleman who formed one of the group surrounding him remarked upon the fact that a great many pockets had been picked that day. "Yes," replied Hayes, "there seems to be some fatality about this thing Everywhere we go there seems to be a shoal of pickpockets. Up in Minnesota, the other day, a number of thefts were committed. In Brattleboro, Vt., while I was there with the Cabinet over a year ago, a burglary was committed which was the first one ever known there. There had never been a pocket picked there before, either, and that day seven cases occurred." "Was it your fault or the Cabinet's?" inquired one of the gentlemen. "Oh, the Cabinet's, of course," replied Mr. Hayes, with a humorous smile.

RECORDER HACKETT of New York, is very decidedly opposed to pickpockets, and advises the prompt killing of them. "Let any of them try their games on me," said this Judge from the bench on Tuesday, "and I'll save the county the expenses of a trial. Just let them try to pick my pockets, and I'll do some of the finest judicial shooting ever seen in this city. Kill them; that's the way to deal with such fiends." It may be that this class of lawbreakers deserve instant death, though there is nothing in the laws of New York or any other State making the offence of pocket-picking punishable with death, but it sounds somewhat strange to hear a Judge on the bench advise the killing of them, and threatening to shoot them himself in case they should make any attempts upon his pockets.

HERE in Pennsylvania, where the Republican party is manfully fighting the battle for a sound currency against both Democrats and Republicans, Secretary Sherman's currency policy, as now declared, comes like a shower-bath.—*Phila. North American.*

Pitch into Sherman as much as you please, but while on the subject of "sound currency" how do you explain the nomination by the Republicans of the Greenback-Labor candidates for Congress in the Third and Fourth Philadelphia districts? In these districts the Republicans have been gobbled by the fiat money party.

IT would be hard for a stranger to find the spots whereon some of the most flourishing of the Pennsylvania oil towns once stood. Scarcely a trace is left of Petroleum Centre, which ten years ago had a population of 4,000, with banks, big hotels, machine shops, stores and churches Pithole City is nearly gone. When C. B. Duncan, who died in Glasgow years ago, made his will, he left to a church of Pithole $25,000. During the litigation that followed a committee was sent to find the church. They returned and said that no such building was to be found. The fact was that when Mr. Duncan was in Pithole the church was in a flourishing condition, but both congregation and house had disappeared before he had made his will.

GOV. TILDEN denies the truth of several interesting rumors which are at present disturbing the equanimity of New York city and State. In the first place he declares that he has no dssigns upon the coming State Convention and does not intend to interfere with it in any way. Next, he assures all whom it may concern that the only knowledge he has of the movement in progress against the Sheriff, the Register and the County Clerk of New York has been acquired from the newspapers; but if these officers are guilty of a violation of the law he has no hesitation in saying that they ought to be removed from office

EVEN science must respect the rights of personal property in some small degree. One of the nurses in the Royal Infirmary at Glasgow undertook to provide a piece of wholesome flesh to be grafted on the body of a patient, who was very poorly supplied in this particular. This was Christian-like and thoughtful, but the nurse proceeded to cut the flesh from a small boy in the infirmary, who vehemently but vainly protested against the appropriation. He sued his despoiler in the courts and obtained a verdict for $60.

THE funeral of William Kittell, Esq., which occurred yesterday forenoon, must take its place among the most solemn that has ever been witnessed in this community, fully five hundred persons filing into the church on that impressive occasion. All the Ebensburg members of the bar acted as pall-bearers, as did also Col. John P. Linton. and Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., of Johnstown, J. C. Easly, Esq., of Carrolltown, and Judge Thomas, Register Singer and Prothonotary O'Donnell, of this place.—*Columbia Freeman.*

IT is rather odd that among the numerous devices of the Prussian Government for raising a public revenue for State purposes, it has hitherto not levied a tax on public houses, drinking saloons and beer gardens. It is now intended, the *Cologne Gazette* declares, that Prince Bismarck has determined to propose a public-house license duty, in order to repress drunkenness. This ought to yield a very considerable sum annually.

IN the Seventeenth Congressional District of Ohio which has been represented for eight years by Professor James Munroe, of Oberlin, the Nationals and Democrats have united in supporting, against Professor Munroe, Lewis Miller of Akron, President of the Chautauqua Lake Methodist Episcopal camp meeting association and a prominent Sunday school man.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

TENNYSON and Victor Hugo are friends and mutual admirers. They send each other flattering letters.

MISS BRADDON has just finished a new Christmas annual, "built upon lines once made familiar by Dickens."

WILLIAM KITTELL, one of the oldest members of the Cambria county bar, died at his residence in Ebensburg, Pa., yesterday.

PUCK says that at a Tammany banquet the waiters can be distinquished from the guests only from the superior fit of their swallow tail coats.

ZEB VANCE—"I know very little about finance. All I know is that it takes two names — a sight better than mine to get money at a bank."

EUGENE HALE, like Longfellow (the horse, not the poet), has been taken off the track. In future Old Zack will only use him for breeding purposes.—*Cin. Enq.*

THE names of the lectures which Joaquin Miller proposes to inflict on the public this winter are "Old Rome and New Romans," "Literary London" and "What is Poetry?"

GENERAL DANIEL L. SICKLES will lecture on "Spain" this winter. Mr. Sickles could have made more money as a lecturer if he had appeared immediately after killing Key.

DIO LEWIS, after three years in California, took part in a discussion of the Chinese question in Boston, and claimed that the Chinese are physically, morally, and mentally superior to any other people.

THE voice of the candidate is heard in the land saying:

Howdy, howdy, howdy do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! it fits my fist as no other can,
The horny fist of the working-man.

PRESIDENT GOWEN, of the Reading railroad company, denies emphatically the story that he had been instrumental in preventing the board of pardons from recommending a pardon for Jack Kehoe.

GOING home from a revival meeting on a Sunday evening, in Aurora, Texas, Eli Ramsdale and Jack Hayes got into a quarrel over a girl, and fought with jackknives for a quarter of an hour. Both were killed.

SEVEN mounted and well-armed men rode into the mining camp of Cariboo, Idaho, robbed twenty or thirty miners at work there, took all the good horses, shot the poor ones, and got off with gold dust worth $16,000.

THE Republicans in Connecticut are thinking of selecting ex-Senator Lafayette Foster of Norwich, as their candidate for Governor, notwithstanding that in 1872 he accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district.

A STORY has recently been printed of an Irishman who boasted of his valor at Bull Run. A quizzical listener inquired if he was one of those who ran away. "Be jabers," replied Pat, "*those who did not run away are there still.*"

"THE oldest man present," said Senator Voorhees in a speech at Peru, Ind., "cannot recollect when times were as hard as they now are and the laborer was so poorly paid." "I remember when I worked for $3 a month," said one of his audience.

THE Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louise, have returned from the Continent and are making preparations for their departure to Canada, over the government of which the young son-in-law of Queen Victoria is to preside. They are to leave England in the middle of October.

JUDGE T. W. BARTLEY, a wealthy and respected citizen of Washington, has been married to Mrs. McCoy, widow of Colonel McCoy, formerly an officer on General Sherman's staff. Judge Bartley is the brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury and the General of the Army.

CHICAGO is to have the only German theatre in the United States, outside of N. Y. city, in which performances will be given nightly. In Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati theatrical entertainments in German have commonly been given on Sunday evenings.

IT is said that the resolutions passed by the so-called Democratic convention of Massachusetts which nominated General Butler were inspired directly by that gentleman himself, and that the resolution attacking the title of the President was word for word from his dictation.

SECRETARY SCHURZ states he has not the slightest idea of being a candidate for United States Senator from Missouri. He thought it queer that any one could imagine him to be so verdant as to have such aspirations when those who were opposed to his political and financial views had a majority of sixty to seventy thousand in Missouri.

REV A. H. KEER, was induced to quit preaching and become the superintendent of Minnesota's Asylum for the Insane, at St. Peter. Mr. Keer's books fail to account for $1,457.88, but hidden beneath the word "incidentials" in his memoranda were found charges for lager, whisky, cigars, sherry wine, nuts and a horse.

THE London papers are discussing the question of physicians' fees. A correspondent says that he visited a doctor; and after consultation asked, "What is your fee?" His reply was characteristic. "Specialists and extortionists charge two guineas, quacks ask half a guinea, but a physician's fee is a guinea. I am a physician."

NEAR Salem, Or., recently, a team hitched to a self-binding machine ran off, taking its way through a standing field of wheat containing about one hundred acres. Strange to say the machine kept together, and bound every bundle that came to it with lightning rapidity. When the team was stopped, it had nicely bound about one hundred and fifty bunches, but the swarthe was crookeder than a cork-screw.

OF General Grant a paragraph in the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that he is "homesick" and that he would return at once were it not for the fact that he had determined to visit certain places in the East." It is added that "he is much interested in politics, and expresses a desire to see Senators Conkling, Cameron and Howe re-elected. He said that General Cameron was the most satisfactory Cabinet officer he ever had."

MEMBERS of the French Assembly get $5 a day, but not till their elections have been declared valid. If the election is declared valid the member is at once entitled to back pay, from the date of election, but if it is quashed he gets nothing. The Chamber has annulled the elections of sixty-four Imperialists and other members of the Right, thus saving $60,000 in salaries and there are several other contested seats still to hear from.

TRAVELERS complain that since the Italian Government has occupied Rome as its capital, the ancient city is losing picturesque antiquities and is being transformed into a bad imitation of a modern town. From the new quarter around the railway station to the royal mausoleum for the royal family all is in bad taste to artists' eyes. Their treasures are removed and their views destroyed, and they curse the white stone and red brick that the new occupants are building on all sides.

A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman in Russellville, Ark., said, in a sermon, that in a certain year the people of Missouri, by simultaneous religious services prayed to God to deliver them from the scourge of grasshoppers, and that as soon as the prayers were commenced in the morning the grasshoppers began to leave, and by night the State was free from them. An incredulous deacon has gone to to St. Louis to search the files of newspapers in order to find out whether the preacher was correct.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid, tired me sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are removed at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Valuable Truths." TTSW

THE WINSOME SCHOOL-GIRL.

[New York World]

The school-girl—there is many of her
To be seen as the clock is striking eight,
Or at 3 P. M. much livelier,
If so, perchance, she's not "kept in" late.
She goes in couples and goes in threes,
She goes in troops full of life and mirth,
She flutters and dances like leaves on the trees,
The happiest creature in all the earth.

But when the long vacation came
We missed her slender, gliding form,
Her hair that floated behind like flame,
Her eyes like stars seen after a storm;
Her snow-white apron with dangling strings,
Her dress that fitted her shape so well,
Her high-heeled shoes, her various things
That a man can notice but cannot tell.

And then her pert and careless air,
The shrill-toned voice that ever rang,
The foe-annihilating stare,
The bits of most amusing slang—
Oh, who in the world like the bright school-girl
Can improve the usual mode of speech,
And, without vulgarity, twist and whirl
And sling her English out of reach?

And now the long vacation's o'er,
The school-doors open, the clock strikes eight,
The children scamper along once more,
The winsome school-girl again is late.
And she hold in her hand an open book,
And beats her breast with gentle rage,
And as she tarries with downcast looks,
Endeavors to master the horrid page.

Then later, when the school is out,
And a flutter of colors is in the air,
And the children throw up their hats and shout,
We see the school-girl's shiny hair.
And we wish as she lightly passes by
She would notice our most respectful gaze,
And with a glance of her roguish eye
Lend a new light to the autumn days.

But she passes on and does not see
The whiskered man whose heart she smites;
She passes thoughtlessly you and me,
Unconscious of our fancy-flights.
But she halts where the half-grown grocery boy
Awaits her coming with furtive look,
And half in terror and half in joy
Kisses him quickly behind her book.

Ah, well! that girl who now enjoys
The sweet repose of fateless life
Will give up schools and grocery boys
And be some fellow's charming wife;
And her fond will stop near some female school
And be torn with envy some day to see
An awkward, half-grown, skulking fool
Kiss a sweet school-girl behind a tree.

The bride at the altar is bright and fair,
The new made mother is joyous to see,
The pious nun who kneels at prayer
Has her thoughts where ours should be;
But the sweetest being that e'er we knew
Was the school-girl—neither woman nor child—
And the thought comes up to me and you,
"Would I were the boy that she beguiled."

D. V. L.

MR. GIBBS OF COLORADO.

The Blue-Eyed Frontiersman Who Fought Bravely for Life.

[New York Sun.]

In 1874 I was employed on the Rocky Mountain *News* of this city, and one autumn evening of that year was detailed to visit a prisoner in the local jail. "Mr. Gibbs, here's a paper man come to see you," was the jailer's formula of introduction as I entered one of the cells. "Be sure an' mister Gibbs;" he added, in an under tone. "He's mighty particular 'bout the only title an American ken have. Whenever he goes to a hotel in the States, he always signs himself on the blotter. 'Mr. Gibbs of Colorado.' Never no initials, and always the 'Mr.' an' 'of Colorado.' He's known everywhere only as Mr. Gibbs, an'——"

The jailer stopped as Mr. Gibbs advanced and held out his hand. The visitor knew that within the previous twenty-four hours the blood of four men had reddened it. But it was a firm, hearty grip that Mr. Gibbs gave. His appearance was not unprepossessing. Good nature beamed from his clear blue eyes. His rosy cheeks and round face, tanned by exposure to a prairie sun, might, but for the yellow moustache, have been those of a healthy baby. Stray dogs would instinctively have sought in him a friend.

One midnight in June, 1874, the prairie about one hundred miles south of Denver was lighted up by the flames of a burning barn. The figure of the barn's owner was clearly revealed as he vainly tried to put out the fire. Crouched in a dry ditch in the outer darkness was an assassin with levelled rifle. He fired, and the barn's owner fell like a log with a bullet in his brain. It was known that Mr. Gibbs, who was the dead man's neighbor, had had a dispute with him the week before, respecting the boundary line between their trenches. Mr. Gibbs was arrested and tried in Denver for murder. The dispute was proved, but there were no corroborating circumstances, and the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Gibbs returned to his ranch, but the friends of the dead man did not accept the jury's decision, and determined to take the law in their own hands. This was how they fared in their attempt, as Mr. Gibbs told the story in the Denver jail:

The previous midnight the Gibbs family were awakened by blows on the door of their log cabin, that threatened to burst it open. Grasping his rifle Mr. Gibbs cautiously looked from a convenient window and saw eleven armed men whom he knew to be friends of his lately murdered neighbor.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"You" was the short answer.

"What do you want with me?"

"To put you to a better use than the Denver jury did."

Mr. Gibbs was always a man of few words. Levelling his rifle he warned the vigilantes away with an expressive "Git."

The vigilantes now retreated around the corner of the cabin, where they were out of range. Presently two brothers named Booth returned with the ultimatum: "Surrender, or we'll roast your woman and your babies in one oven."

"And kill you by the light of your own ranche, as you did poor Drummond," said a voice from around the corner.

"They were both in line, and I could have winged the two Booths with one ball," here interpolated Mr. Gibbs, while telling his story; "but I wanted to see whether they were in earnest."

They were in earnest. Mr. Gibbs heard them piling brush in the rear of the cabin, where there was apparently no window or loophole through which he could fire. In the stillness of the autumn night he heard the scratch of the match. There followed a crackling sound as the flames spread over the dry wood. Then there was a great roar, and the fire leaped up to the roof of the cabin, while the air within began to grow hot, and blinding smoke poured through the crevices between the logs.

This was the work of six of the vigilantes. The other five meantime had taken part behind the trees and fences in the front, ready to fire at Mr. Gibbs when his house grew too hot to hold him. There they waited, each man with his rifle levelled.

Mr. Gibbs at this time had not been idle. Long before the fire had spread over the brush, he had torn the plug from a long disused loophole, cut for just such an emergency as this into the rear wall. Telling his terrified children to lie down on the floor, and ordering his wife to load his three rifles as fast as he fired, Mr. Gibbs began his desperate fight. Through the loophole, himself unseen, he could see the six vigilantes who had fired the brush, watching their work a few yards distant. The light of the burning brush threw their figures in relief against the darkness that formed the background. They saw nothing till the barrel of Mr. Gibbs's rifle gleamed from the loophole. A light puff of wind drove the smoke away for an instant. A flash followed from the gleaming barrel, and a bullet pierced the brain of one of the Booth brothers. There was another flash, and the second Booth fell mortally wounded. Snatching the third rifle from the nimble hands of his wife, who had already reloaded the first, Mr. Gibbs again took aim.

The first shot had come upon the vigilantes like lightning from a clear sky. Seeing no window in the rear of the ranch, they had imagined themselves perfectly safe. Panic stricken, the four started to run. A ball brought down a third victim. When the remaining three got around the corner, they found they had but exchanged the fire for the frying pan. They had forgotten that on the cabin's side was a window through which Mr. Gibbs fired his fourth shot, sending a ball through the outstretched musket arm of a fourth man, breaking the bone.

"So!" said Mr. Gibbs, criticising his failure to score a centre, "I must keep cool." Then he saw the five who had been lying in wait for him start up from their hiding place. A ball burried itself in the log against which he was leaning as he spoke. It was the first gun of the enemy. Changing his aim, Mr. Gibbs composedly stood till the foremost of these five came within the light of the fire, now blazing high above the cabin's roof. Then another vigilante fell dead. Before the shot could be returned, Mr. Gibbs placed a rifle ball in the right shoulder of a second of the advancing four.

The three that were left began to waver. A seventh shot from Mr. Gibbs, Mrs. Gibbs having reloaded his first rifle for the second time, brought down its vigilante with a ball in the hip, and turned the wavering advance into a decided retreat. As they ran, Mr. Gibbs carried the war into Africa. One against four, as not counting the wounded, the odds still existed, he sallied forth from the shelter of his burning cabin, and fired a parting shot at the retreating foe. For the first time he missed. The ball glanced off from the stock of the rifle which the rearmost carried, and did no harm. Thus, leaving their dead and wounded behind them, the enemy vanished in the darkness.

But Mr. Gibbs knew that their disappearance was not for long. By the time the cabin was burned, and he was shelterless, he foresaw that every ranchman within a radius of a mile would be in the field against him, each of the four he had killed having a host of friends. Not waiting to form a definite plan, he hurried his wife over to the neighboring ranch of his father-in-law, who had been already awakened by the firing, but had not dared to interfere. A hasty farewell to those he loved, and with his home now almost in ashes behind him, Mr. Gibbs, mounting his horse, and placing a single rifle on his shoulder, turned his face toward Denver, a hundred miles distant. For the only refuge to him was behind the walls of that same jail, to which he had been carried after the murder of Drummond.

He had not ridden more than an hour when, far away in the night behind him, he heard the hoofs of hurrying horses. His quick ear told him that his pursuers were nearly a mile distant yet, but that they were gaining. There were nearly a score of them, as he could also tell, and they, mindful of his defence of his home, kept well together, so as not to be cut off in detail. Mr. Gibbs dug his spurs in deeply, and the beast responded nobly. Ten miles further and there was a ranch where he could get a change of horse. The ten miles were over, and the sound of pursuit was lost in the distanse, when he drew rein at the barn door of a wealthy Englishman, and at the muzzle of his rifle demanded from the sleepy groom the choice of his master's stud. He was mounted and away before the rest of the ranch was aroused, and with a hurrah rushed his fresh horse into the prairie, but eighty miles between him and Denver. On he rode with the paling stars for his guide, while the hours passed away and the day began to dawn.

First a narrow belt of silver light appeared along the eastern horizon. The belt grew broader, and as it grew along its lower line the silver changed to gold. Fleecy clouds above the belt now became tinted with a yellow red, that was like unto the red gold of Oriental fable. Billowy clouds in the zenith clothed themselves in royal purple, which melted on the borders, into a rose color, and floated like curtains of gossamer over the firmament. In the west and south the blue of the sky, where it kissed the plains, changed to a sea green. The light increased and the silver and gold and red grew more brilliant, while the tips of the mountains, all along the range from Pike's Peak to Long's, became gilded with glory. The purple faded from the clouds overhead as the yellow light stole down the sides of the mountains, with edge clearly defined, chasing the receding shade, till opposite, far away on the very brink of the prairie, uprose a ball of fire. Far and near the first rays of the morning sun bathed plain and mountain alike, tinging the short grass of the prairie with yellow, and cast a halo around the horseman as he rode his race for life.

It was now 6 o'clock, and Mr. Gibbs had been in the saddle four hours, with but bread to eat—a happy thought of his wife's—and nothing to drink. He looked on every side for water, but the few irrigating ditches which he crossed were dry, and there were no natural springs. His horse, thoroughbred though he was, was becoming distressed and Mr. Gibbs knew that water for man and beast must be had. But to get it meant to turn out of the straight road to Denver. His course all along had been within easy reach of the foothills of the rocky mountains, toward which he now turned the horses head. The faithful beast's instinct taught him the way, and presently horse and man were lavishing in a cold mountain brook, whose silvery thread wound amid boulders in the bottom of a narrow cannon. Mr. Gibbs took no thought of time, but soaked his heated bread in water and munched with solitary satisfaction, till the shout "There he is!" in the rear, startled him. Without stopping to look back, he was in the saddle and off again desperately. There was the report of a gun, and a ball plowed the ground at his horses heels. Keeping the trees that lined the edge of the foothills as well as he could between him and his pursuers, Mr. Gibbs dashed along, while rifle after rifle was emptied after him by half a hundred horsemen. He could see them swarming in an irregular body along the prairie, which thereabouts fortunately was nearly as rough as the inclined plain along which his own horse was scrambling. The heat was a short one. Mr. Gibbs' stop had not been thrown away. In a few minutes the foremost of his pursuers, their beasts tired and jaded, were far in the rear, and when Mr. Gibbs reined in at a little station on the narrow guage railway, fifty miles from Denver, not an enemy was in sight.

From the moment he had time to think, Mr. Gibbs, every minute of his solitary ride, had been computing the chances of his changing horse for steam. He knew that a train on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway left Pueblo in the early morning, and his only aim was to reach a station at the moment when the train would be due, and before the vigilantes would be near enough to denounce him. And good luck still kept with him. A line of smoke to the southward, and a rumbling, steadily growing louder, testified the coming train. It stopped and the foremost pursuer was still half a mile behind. The whistle sounded and the train moved off, and only Mr. Gibbs saw a tired horse, whose rider wildly gesticulated, gallop wearily into the station as it receded in the distance. He was saved.

Saved only for the time, though, Mr. Gibbs considered it. He was afraid the vigilantes would telegraph to have him cut off at Denver. Just before reaching the Queen City of the plains, and when the train was about opposite the jail, a few hundred yards distant from the track, he courted death and broken bones by jumping off. The soft sand saved him from harm, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, so worn and weary that he could hardly stand, the man from Colorado rang the bell at the private entrance to the jail.

"What, Mr. Gibbs, back again?" exclaimed the surprised jailer, who answered the summons. "What's the matter now?"

"Vigilantes," was Mr. Gibb's only answer, as he staggered past into an inner room, and fell unconcious on the floor.

It was that same night that I called on him and heard his story. Mr. Gibbs told the terrible tale modestly, and as if he were speaking of some other person than himself. His blue eye did not change its kindly look, nor was there sternness in his voice as he recounted the success of his seven shots.

"And now, Gibbs, did you kill Drummond?" asked the writer when he had finished.

"Mr Gibbs, if you please," was the answer. "No, I did not. I'd just as lief tell you if I had."

"You hadn't oughter forgot about the Mister," said the jailer as he led the way to the door. "They do say the reason he shot Drummond was because he wouldn't Mister him."

They gave Mr. Gibbs three of the squarest of meals and a nights lodging at the expense of the city of Denver, and then put nothing in his way to prevent his leaving town the next morning.

His family followed him soon after, no hindrance being made to their departure by the vigilantes, who formally announced that they did not make war on women and children—a fact of which Mr. Gibbs was aware when he left them behind him. A rumor came to us afterward that he had been seen in Cheyenne, but of this I do not know.

GRAPPLING A GRIZZLY.

A Terrific Battle Between a Man and a California Grizzly.

[Calaveras Chronicle.]

On Thursday of last week Mr. Nathan Rogers, who owns and lives upon a ranch in the mountain, about nine miles above west Point, near the North Fork of the Mokelumne, had the most terrific encounter with a grizzly we ever heard or read of. The details of the occurrence, as narrated to us, are substantially as follows: Gray squirrels are quite numerous in that vicinity this season, and after dinner, Thursday, Mr. Rogers went out for an afternoon's sport shooting them. He was armed with a fight rifle, and fortunately had upon his person a large knife, which he occasionally carries. Grizzlies are no strangers in the vicinity, and Rogers had frequently seen their tracks while hunting his stock, but as it is yet too early for ravenous beasts to be driven out of the higher mountain ranges by the snow, he felt no apprehension from that source. Mr. Rogers proceeded leisurely along, meeting with such good success in gunning that by four o'clock his game-sack was well filled, and as he was a couple of miles from home, determined to retrace his steps. In leaving the timbered ridge upon which he had been shooting, Rogers had to cross a patch of comparatively open country, the only growth it supported being a species of furze and an occasional bunch of chapparel. He had gone but a short distance when, in descending into a little blind ravine, he came upon a

HUGE GRIZZLY

Feeding on the carcass of a sheep. It is needless to add that he did not proceed any farther in that direction. The bear was not over twenty feet distant—a space that Rogers had not the remotest desire to diminish. Man and beast discovered each other's presence at the same instant. Rogers is a resolute man, a splendid marksman and well inured to the dangers and experiences of backwoods life; but, as with a full knowledge of the characteristics of the ferocious animal facing him, he realized his situation, hope died away in his breast. For a moment he stood irresolute. His first impulse was to run; but his better judgment told him that if he did so, and should be pursued by the grizzly, escape would be impossible, and that he would be taken at a disadvantage in the struggle which must inevitably follow. Dreadful as was the alternative of facing his terrible enemy, it was his only hope, and Rogers firmly resolved to stand his ground, and if the worst came to the worst, to at least sell his life as dearly as possible. There was a chance that the grizzly might not attack him if he retained a bold attitude, but whatever hopes Rogers builded upon that foundation were speedily dispelled by the bear giving a low growl, dropping his mutton and advancing toward him. The hunter's heart leaped to his throat as the threatened struggle became an unavoidable certainty, and the agonizing thought that its result might leave his wife a widow and his children fatherless nearly unmanned him. The weakness was but momentary, and then with every muscle and nerve in his body drawn to their utmost tension, the man

AWAITED THE ONSET.

Of the beast with as much coolness as though his life were not at stake in the unequal contest. As the grizzly slowly came towards him and had got within a distance of about fifteen steps, Rogers threw his rifle to his shoulder, and with a steady aim planted a bullet in the bear's breast, just inside the point of the right shoulder. The animal was hit hard, but no sixty-to-the-pound bullet ever stopped a grizzly. With a growl so ferocious that it resembled a roar the infuriated animal rushed forward to the attack. Throwing aside the now useless rifle, and drawing his knife, Rogers braced himself for the death struggle. As the shaggy monster reared upon its haunches, its great, black, convex head towering two feet above Rogers, the latter involuntarily threw up his left arm like a pugilist on guard. The bear seized the arm in its mouth and throwing its great paws over the shoulders of the hunter, hugged him in an embrace so cruel that his eyes seemed starting from their sockets, and the blood gushed from his nostrils. Roger's right arm was free and he drove the long, keen blade of his knife to the hilt in the side of the grizzly, close to the shoulder. The blade reached a vital point, inflicting a fatal wound, but its immediate effect was only to increase the grizzly's ferocity. It hugged Rogers the closer, its

LONG, SHARP CHISEL-POINTED CLAWS

Tearing gaping wounds in the unfortunate man's back, while with a sickening sound the bones of the left arm were crunched and ground to powder in the vise-like jaws of his terrible antagonist. Wild with the agonies of his wounds, Rogers plied his knife with the energy of desperation, driving it again and again into the vitals of the bear, literally carving it alive, while the latter, with claws and teeth lacerated its human foe in the most frightful manner. It was, indeed, a struggle to the death. Rogers weak from the loss of blood and half delirious from pain now fought more from intuition than anything else, having only a vague consciousness that his life depended upon putting an end to that of the bear. The terrible wounds of the grizzly were also commencing to tell upon its vitality. Rogers senses were not so dulled but that he could distinguish that the grizzly was gradually relaxing its hold, and the ray of hope the knowledge afforded stimulated him to renewed exertions with his knife. The bear endeavoring to support itself despite its cruel wounds, wavered, for an instant and then with a low moan that sounded almost human in its expression of pain and despair, the huge monster toppled over, dragging the man with it, the latter falling partially underneath. Summoning all his remaining strength, Rogers plunged his knife into the grizzly's abdomen, the

HOT LIFE BLOOD

and viscera spouting full in his face. The bear relinquished its hold, and Rogers, torn, lacerated and bleeding, crawled far enough away to escape being rent to pieces by the terrible death struggle of the grizzly. Although victorious, Rogers' condition was critical in the extreme. He was a mile and a half away from home, so weak and faint he could scarcely stand, and in danger of bleeding to death before he could reach help. His left arm hung crushed and lifeless at his side, his left scapula and clavicle were broken, the blood trickled from the terrible wounds in his back, and his legs were literally furrowed by the crooked claws of the bear's hind feet. Conscious that he must soon have help or perish, he summoned all his resolution and staggered along in the direction of home, more dead than alive, a trail of blood marking his footsteps. He managed to reach a spring in sight of his house, when his endurance at last gave way, and he fell in a

DEAD FAINT

by the water's edge. Fortunately he was soon after discovered by his son, a lad of some twelve years, who immediately gave the alarm. Rogers was taken home and his wounds temporarily dressed, an express in the meantime being sent for a physician.

The grizzly was the largest ever known to have been killed in the county. It measured nine feet in length, "over all," and weighed 1,400 pounds. The left side of the bear was literally torn to pieces, there being no less than twenty-two knife wounds, nearly every one of which reached a vital point. One of its fore paws has been sent us. Some idea of its size can be obtained when we state that the foot just covers an ordinary dinner-plate.

At the present writing (Thursday), Mr. Rogers is lying in an extremely critical condition. In addition to his horrible wounds, the shock to his system was a terrible one. His left arm, literally mangled and torn to shreds, has been amputated at the shoulder. His left clavicle and scapula were fractured, and the three lower ribs on the right side broken. The flesh and muscles on his back are so torn and abraded that the vertebræ are actually visible in places, while, as before stated, his lower limbs are literally seamed and furrowed. Despite his frightful injuries the attendant physician is of the opinion that Mr. Rodgers may recover, if erysipelas does not intervene.

TAKEN IN BY NOBILITY.

Account of a Confidence Game in High Life in New York City.

[Letter to Chicago Tribune.]

If it is worth something, it also commonly costs something, to associate with noblemen and aristocrats. A club, started a year or two ago near Astor Place by a number of young and wealthy North German merchants, bankers, and ship-owners, is said to have learned this by recent experience—$39,000 worth of experience. It was a simple confidence game—so simple and well played as to insure its success. Two young Germans came to town. They registered as Count Wortensleben and Baron Wertern, had passports seemingly regular from the minister of foreign affairs at Berlin, and brought excellent letters of recommendation. They were wealthy, of course, and showed letters of credit for large amounts. They were making a voyage around the world, and proposed to pass three or four months in this city. Introduced to the club, which devotes two floors of its house to roulette, rouge et noir, and other pastimes, the young noblemen soon ingratiated themselves in general favor. They played loose and free, lost with noble carelessness and threw the metropolitans entirely off their guard. One broker advanced something like $10,000 on the letters of credit, and others were willing lenders. The nobles lost a considerable amount, and fortune was apparently against them. At lenght one of them suggested a new roulette board, and new cards, on the ground that the kind they were using had been long discarded in Europe, and afforded chance for unfair play. The club managers consented, and were supplied with new articles. The young and agreeable visitors still lost heavily. But one night Count Wortensleben was allowed to run the bank. The rooms were full, and a big game was played. As a result, by a most lucky turn the count won $21,000. He proposed to give satisfaction at rogue et noir, and won $18,000 more at that. Then he agreed to give the losers a chance at him the next night, and the party broke up. The count and baron have not been seen since. Their letters of credit were forgeries, the certified checks being returned to the parties who had accepted them. And upon examination, with this new light, the club managers found the roulette constructed so that the banker could control the ball, while the cards were swindlers' packs. If this story be accurate, the club is quite too fresh for Gotham, especially since it sets up to be a gentleman's gambling club.

DEATH'S HARVEST.

BY MRS. LUCY M. BLINN.

The field grows white in the reaper's sight,
The summer blessings fail
On the ripened wheat and the blossoms sweet.
And Heaven smiles down on all;
But the reaper sings while the hot air rings
With the rush of his sickle chill,
"Oh, I reap and I bind whatever I find,
And garner my sheaves at will.

The grain grows high, but what care I?
I walk with a giant's pace,
Men shiver and cry as I hurry by,
And shrink from my terrible face;
And the maid grows white in dumb affright
At my hisses, damp and chill;
But my arms are bold to have and to hold,
And I garner my sheaves at will!

The air that rives through their orange groves
Is thick with their coming doom;
And I bring them death in the heavy breath
Of the fair magnolia bloom;
Where once, through a flood of tears and blood
I gathered my greedy fill,
I come again, and through woe and pain
I garner fresh sheaves at will!"

Great Lord of the harvest, stay his hand!
Bid the cruel laborer cease;
Leave the little grain that shall yet remain
To ripen and fall in peace.
Let the prayers that rise reach pitying skies,
Bid the fevered storms "Be still!"
Touch the stricken land with Thy healing hand,
For the reaper bides Thy will.

FARM AND GARDEN.

STORING POTATOES.—To store potatoes properly we have to guard against heating, for although the potato will not absolutely ferment by heat as so much vegetable matter will, a heap becomes warm enough to excite any germ fungus there may be in the tuber, and this exhalation may be sufficient to cause a decay, which can be communicated to roots in which no symptom of rot exists. Moisture is favorable to heating, and hence, it is best to have the potato thoroughly dry before storing, if any considerable quantity is to be put away in bulk. Thus, if they are spread on a barn floor or other cool place out of the sun, before putting in the root-cellar, they will be safe against rotting. When potatoes are perfectly healthy there is not so much necessity for this care in drying. Hundreds of bushels are often taken at once from the field to the cellar without any damage whatever resulting; and it is only in view of the possibility of rot that we think it advisable to take the extra precaution in drying. It is well to note that a cool shed is best to dry them in, as the tubers will otherwise absorb more heat than when they come out of the ground; and this is what we try to avoid.

There is one disadvantage in drying potatoes in this way, which is always more or less connected with dry cellars, namely the great loss from shrinkage which results. In an average dry cellar there is often as much as a loss of twenty per cent, in bulk from shrinkage. Thus, one hundred bushels stored away in a place like this in winter will give but eighty when taken out for sale in spring. This is often as much, and sometimes more, than the advance in spring over fall prices, and is an argument often used to induce growers to sell their crops as soon as taken up instead of keeping them for the spring rise. But this loss can be wholly avoided and the roots kept in excellent condition by carefully storing in the open ground. A dry place is to be selected, where the water can run easily away, and the potatoes laid up in long, narrow ridges, say about four feet wide and as long as the quantity to be protected demands. After the whole has been collected together, a thin layer of straw, only thick enough to keep the earth from falling in among the potatoes, is to be put along the sides and over the tubers, and a thin layer of soil, just enough to keep the straw in place, is thrown over. It is best not to throw more earth than this over at first, as the natural heat of the potatoes will accumulate, while it is the object to let it pass rapidly away. As soon as there is danger of frost then the potatoes should be covered thickly with soil, as the frost is certain to penetrate. In this way the potatoes are preserved at a temperature but little above the freezing point, and thus guarded against heating much, and at the same time there is little loss from evaporation; a great point gained when the bushel measure is brought out in spring.

The great objection to this old-fashioned and excellent plan is that we cannot get at them well in the winter season; but we are only recommending it where they are required to be kept over till spring. Where they are needed before that time, a cellar is indispensable. Another objection is the extra labor which open-air banking takes. Perhaps the saving of ten or twenty per cent. may be a fair set off to this; but at any rate those who have good root cellars will generally run the risk in preference to the labor of the open ground. But we have referred to the excellence of the plan because some have no good root cellars, and others who have may yet fear rot and be glad to take the best precautions to guard against accident.

Only those, however, which are apparently sound, should be chosen for the out-door practice, for those which are certainly diseased will be better preserved by an occasional sorting over during the winter season.

HARROWING.—There are three ends effected by the harrow which we deem indispensable in good work.

First, the harrow is designed to crush all clods, nay, it is designed to complete the pulverizing work of the plow which is generally very imperfectly done. Some pieces of ground ought to be ploughed several times before the harrow is applied. But this kind of thoroughness will find very few advocates just now. The time has not yet come, when men will insist on ploughing and cross ploughing until their soil is reduced to a good degree of fineness, to be completed by an equal application of harrow teeth until the seed bed is of an even and exceedingly minute subdivision. No farmer has a right to stop his harrow until it has completed the work of the plough. This is our doctrine, and we know it pays.

Secondly, and important, the harrow is designed to thoroughly mix the raised subsoil with the tilth, and it may be evenly distributed through the mass and spread upon the surface for the action of air and light. Unless this is done, it is left in masses so great that the seeds which are buried in it are prevented from germinating. Subsoil is not good for seeding the first year, as it needs the chemical action of air and light to develop its feeding power. It must therefore, be as thoroughly pulverized as possible, and diffused throughout the seed bed. This work the harrow does admirably, when it is used in the right way.

Thirdly, the harrow is used to smooth down the broken surface by filling up all cavities, thus preventing the lodgment of too many seeds in one space, and the accumulations of pools of water which will materially injure the growing grain, by its requiring so much time for its absorption. An even surface is required, if it is desirable to have the seeding sprout and grow evenly.

The old idea which some of the fathers used to entertain that the iron of the teeth by its friction and consequent wear, left an important chemical ingredient, iron, in the soil is now passed into the grave-yard of exploded fancies. But the mechanical good of the friction of iron in the soil will long be accepted as a creed truth in the doctrine of the wise farmer.

In harrowing sod land experienced farmers advise the running of the harrow the same way pursued by the plow. Afterwards harrow across the furrows. Mr. S. E. Tod says a hand will do more work by going from side to side than by going round the field. Where the rule is good work, it may be advisable to go both ways.

In the South it is quite customary for the man to ride one of the horses. But this practice we detest. It savors too strongly of laziness. It is an imposition upon the faithful horse. It prevents the doing of good work, and the harrow is allowed to slip over the ground unemptied of gathered rubbish. It often leaves large spaces untouched by the implement, which prove harmful in more ways than one. The driver should always walk behind his implement, and allow one or two teeth to pass over the ground already harrowed, so as to insure thorough work.

The harrow teeth should be kept sharp and be evenly set, so that the draft will be the same on each tooth. It cannot run too deep.

Harrow deep while sluggards sleep,
You'll have wheat to sell and keep.
—*Chatuqua Farmer.*

SLAUGHTERING AND CURING.—Every farmer should be provided with the necessary conveniences for hog-killing, such as gambrels, hog-hook, scalding-tub, good knives, scrapers for removing the bristles, etc. The common practice is to scald in a barrel, but the farmer who uses a vat or box large enough so as to scald the whole hog at once, will not be long in finding out the superiority.

The vat should be seven feet long, two feet deep, and thirty inches wide in the bottom. On one side a platform should be built on a level with the top of the vat or box, on which the hog may be cleaned. It will be found a great help in handling hogs to attach two strong ropes to the platform and let them extend across the scalding box, and on these ropes the hogs can be lowered into or lifted out of the water without getting the hands in the scalding water. Butchering should be done in moderately cold weather, and the hogs opened as soon as dressed, so as to give them an opportunity to cool, as the meat should always be thoroughly cooled before it is salted: it should not, however, be allowed to freeze, as thick sides will often freeze externally while there is still animal heat in the center, and the result will be that the meat will sour.

In the olden time every New Englander put down his barrel of pickled pork. For the best pork the hogs should be corn-fed and dress about two hundred and fifty pounds. The sides should be free from bones and cut in strips about five inches wide. Put an inch of salt on the bottom of the barrel and then pack a layer of the pork, setting the stripes edgewise, and packing as closely as possible. Then cover the layer with salt and pack another, and so on until your barrel is full or your meat all packed. Then cover with a circular board, put enough brine to come from four to six inches above the meat. The brine should be as strong as it can be made, and boiled and skimmed, but allowed to cool before it is applied. Pork put up in this way will keep for years if pains is taken to keep it under the brine and allow no bits of meat to float in the barrel. It is best to take out a whole strip at once, which will generally weigh six or eight pounds, and keep it in strong brine in a stone jar, as it is quite troublesome to lift the heavy weight, and when this is done every day the meat is often left to float on the brine. Good, sweet, pickled pork is excellent for cooking with vegetables, to season them, and when freshened by soaking over night in milk and rolled in flour and fried crisp and brown, it is equal to hams. There are two methods of curing hams and shoulders; one is by dry salting and the other by making a pickle. I have succeeded in getting my hams to suit exactly by the following plan. Cover the hams with molasses, all that you can make adhere to them, and rub them them thoroughly with salt. At the end of the week rub them thoroughly again, using some fresh salt and molasses, and what has dripped from them. Handle the meat over once a week, and if your hams are small leave them in the salt four weeks; if large, six. If you wish to make a pickle for your hams, I would recommend the following: To each gallon of water use one and a-half pounds of salt, one pint of molasses, one-half ounce of saltpetre; and about half as much soda as saltpetre; Boil and skim and apply when cold. Before putting into the sweet pickle, or molasses and salt, hams and shoulders should be sprinkled with fine salt and allowed to lie a day or two that the salt may extract the blood. Brown sugar can be used instead of molasses if preferred. The advantage of the sweet is, that it prevents the lean meat from taking too much salt so as to become hard and tasteless. The smoking of meat should not be buried, as the preservative principle of smoke is creosote, and the smoke must have time to penetrate. The smoke should be made from corn cobs or sound wood—hickory is considered best—and should be kept up continuously for ten days. Hams and shoulders may be kept through the summer perfectly good if the flies are kept from them, and any means by which this can be accomplished will be successful. These may be encased in canvas bags and coated with strong lime wash, or may be wrapped in several thicknesses of paper and packed in barrels and covered with oats, broom-seed, or any cheap substances that will protect them. Another good way to keep ham is to cut it up and fry it and pack in stone jars, pouring the fat extracted in frying over it and adding sweet lard enough to completely cover it. There is usually a large profit in curing meat, and the farmer who employs married men on his farm will find it profitable to cure a supply of meat to sell to them. Hams and shoulders from mature hogs will shrink in weight in curing about seven pounds in one hundred.—*Waldo, in Ohio Farmer.*

POTTING BUTTER—Our feminine readers will be interested in the following recipe for "potting" butter after the English style, which we clip from one of our British exchanges. The writer begins by saying very seriously that the best directions that could be given will not insure success unless the very best butter only is used; indeed, that is the main secret of getting butter to keep—only trying it with what is of first quality—firm and adhesive, cutting like wax and smelling like a bouquet, made from cream that has been skimmed while quite sweet, and though not churned for six or seven days, will take comparatively little harm in the pitcher, where only a small portion comes in contact with the air, to what it does spread over a large surface in the dishes. Many people, from motives of false economy, leave their cream unskimmed till it gets sour. From such cream good keeping butter never can be made. It has the elements of putridity within itself, and though it may taste and smell fresh when new made, it will soon develop rancid tendencies, and defy all the arts of the dairymaid to keep it good. At the present time we are using butter potted just about a year ago, and in taste and smell there is almost no difference between it and what we are making which, I may mention incidentally, is so fine as to command something higher than market price. This butter which was potted twelve months ago, was churned from cream always skimmed sweet, collected for eight days, was washed in spring water till it ran clear, was salted immediately in the proportion of one pound of salt to every ten pounds of butter, and besides, had about half a teaspoonful of pounded white sugar to each pound, and set away in the butter pail till next day. Meanwhile a pot corresponding to the quantity of butter (as it is better to fill each pot at one churning) was thoroughly scalded and then filled with cold water till wanted. When about to be used, a small handful of salt is thrown round the bottom and sides, and each pound firmly pressed in, the finger being occasionally run round the inside of the pot, to keep the air from getting between the butter and the earthenware. When full to within half an inch of the top, the butter should be smoothed neatly over, the number of pounds marked on it with the finger, and another handful of salt strewn over it; after that a piece of cotton or linen should be tied over the pot which should stand in a cool place. Sometimes the brine rises to the top, and sometimes the salt remains dry and unmelted, but I have not observed that it makes much difference, as I have found the butter equally good in both cases, which is just another proof that it is the quality of the butter that chiefly determines the success of the operation.

IN AN EMERGENCY.

Secretary Chase on the Field With the Army.

[In the October SCRIBNER, General Egbert L. Viele, in a paper entitled "A Trip with Lincoln, Chase and Stanton," gives the following account of the march upon Norfolk, in 1862.]

Starting at once to the front with our escort, we had not gone very far before it became evident that a great deal of confusion existed in the command—in fact, that there was no organization, and an utter absence of definite instructions or orders of any kind. Overtaking a regiment that was scattered along the road,—most of the men lying down wherever any shade could be found, as the day was intensely warm.—Mr. Chase inquired of the colonel to whose command he belonged and what his orders were. He replied that he had no idea who was his commander; that some said Weber and some said Mansfield. He had received no orders, except that when he landed he was told to take a certain road, and he thought he would wait to see what was to be done next. Overtaking another regiment, a mile or two beyond, the Secretary received the same answers. Going on still further, we came upon General Mansfield and his staff, who had dismounted in the shade, near a spring of cool water. Further still, another straggling regiment was found; yet no one had any orders or instructions. Suddenly the booming of cannon was heard immediately in front, and, as no artillery had been landed by us, it was evident that the firing proceeded from the enemy. Straggling soldiers now came running toward us with exaggerated rumors of the enemy being in force, burning the bridges and contesting with artillery the passage of the streams that crossed the road. The ridiculousness of the situation would have been amusing, if it had not been for the serious aspect that it was gradually assuming. Two regiments of cavalry had been embarked, and two batteries of artillery; yet not a horse or a gun had been sent to the front. Four regiments of infantry were marching along, uncertain what road to take, and unassigned to any brigade; two brigadier-generals and their staffs, without orders and without commands, were sitting by the road-side, waiting for something to turn up. This was the situation, with the enemy firing in front. Secretary Chase took it all in at a glance, and rose at once to the necessities of the occasion. Tearing some leaves from his memorandum-book, he directed me to send one of our escort back to General Wool with a written requisition for artillery and cavalry. This brought the General to the front with two pieces of artillery and some mounted troops. As he rode up, Mr. Chase expressed to him in very strong language his astonishment at the condition of things. General Wool replied by saying that he presumed General Mansfield had felt some delicacy in assuming command over General Weber, and that General Weber had hesitated to act while General Mansfield was so near. "Talk of delicacy," exclaimed the Secretary, "with the enemy firing in front! What absurdity! Let General Mansfield go to the rear and bring up re-inforcements, and that will settle all questions of delicacy." This brought about a prolonged discussion between Generals Wool and Mansfield, which was carried on at a short distance from the road, under the shade of a large sycamore tree. Losing all patience, the Secretary exclaimed: "Two cackling old hens!" and, turning to me with a voice and manner that would have become Wellington or Soult, he said:

"Sir! I order you in the name of the President of the United States to take command of these troops and march them upon Norfolk."

An infantry regiment was deployed at double quick, as skirmishers in advance, and the other regiments were soon moving rapidly down the Norfolk road. They had proceeded some distance before General Wool was aware of the movement. He was not long in overtaking us, however, and on his demand for an explanation from me Mr. Chase assumed the responsibility, after which we proceeded harmoniously toward our destination.

THE friends of Matt Carpenter in Washington, are asserting that the Greenbackers will hold the balance of power in the Wisconsin Legislature, and that he will be elected to the Senate to succeed Senator Howe, by a coalition between the Greenbackers and Democrats.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE AND INTEMPERANCE, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected,—"left to go as they come,"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a cough

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1878.

MR. HAYES IN PITTSBURGH.

[From the Daily Post of Tuesday.]

MR. HAYES completed his circle of State fairs and Industrial Expositions by his arrival at Pittsburgh and appearance at the Exposition last evening. His reception in this city was a very tame affair, and in the matter of administering reception speeches sadly botched. There were large crowds on the streets, abont the hotel and at the Exposition, but Mr. HAYES failed to awaken any enthusiasm. His presence, so far as we have heard, did not evoke hearty or spontaneous cheering from the crowds anywhere in the city. He was gazed at as something of a curiosity, mingled with a cold and calculating respect that seemed to fear marked manifestations would be misconstrued. His unfortunate position is the explanation of this; for, as a rule, the people of Pittsburgh are inclined to run to the extreme of enthusiasm when their hearts are touched by the presence in the city of those who represent in their persons the sovereignty and grandeur of the Republic. ANDREW JOHNSON was grossly insulted by a boorish crowd of the baser sort on the outskirts of a great assemblage, but still he compelled the enthusiastic plaudits and welcoming cheers of thousands. His grit was recognized and he had a grip on the people. Aside from curiosity and the respect due the Chief Magistrate, the marked feature of Mr. HAYES' reception was indifference. Our people are loyal to the American idea of honoring their elected rulers, without distinction of party, but possibly found some difficulty in cheering Mr. HAYES and the President of the United States at one and the same time. They were awkward in accepting the situation. We hope they will do better to-day, for personally we have no doubt Mr. HAYES is amiable and kind hearted. The Exposition managers made a happy hit in securing his presence which has made an undoubted financial success of their enterprise.

[From the Daily Post of Wednesday.]

THE military display yesterday was by all odds the finest we have witnessed for years, as was that of the fire companies, and highly creditable to all concerned. Without them there would have been nothing to attract attention except Mr. HAYES himself. The weather was favorable, which permitted our entire population, with a large contingent from the country, to be upon the streets through which the procession passed. The railroads reduced their fares to the minimum and the Exposition and Mr. HAYES were so well advertised that probably not less than 20,000 visitors were in the city from the surrounding towns and country. Mr. HAYES' speech at the Exposition was substantially the same he delivered at Toledo and was intended to have a political effect in the pending campaign. In the evening he contributed his presence to draw a crowd to a CAMERON-HOYT meeting at Library Hall, and proved an attractive card, but the managers got very little politics from the *De Facto*. It is the first instance, however, on record, in which the Chief Executive of the nation has taken part in the political convocations of this gang of ringsters. We don't think GRANT even, ever lent himself to such business. Gov. HARTRANFT spoke to the extent of his limited abilities, in behalf of CAMERON and HOYT. The general temper of the meeting was very bitter against Democrats and Nationals.

WHAT "HONEST MONEY" MEANS.

The Connecticut Republicans, at their Convention on Tuesday, indicated very fairly the position into which the Republican party is drifting on financial questions. The bondholders and banks controlled the Convention, and felt safe in making demands in Connecticut which they thinly disguise in their claptrap talk about "honest money" in Pennsylvania. We get the genuine article from the Nutmeg State, and it will be made a Republican test in Pennsylvania within a year. The Connecticut Republicans declare—

First—That gold coin shall constitute the sole standard of values. This involves the repeal of the silver remonetization act which put gold and silver on an equal legal tender footing. It is a step backward, in the interest of the bondholders, from the position gained by the people in the Silver bill, passed over Mr. HAYES' veto. It would make gold the only legal tender, after the first of January next, and thus enhance the value of Government securities and depress all other values. That JOHN SHERMAN is in this plot we have little doubt, as he has refused, notwithstanding the express language of the law, to use silver in the payment of interest on the public debt. Legally it is just as much of a legal tender for this purpose as gold.

Second—The retirement of greenbacks and making national bank notes the sole paper currency of the country. This proposition is covered up with a great many words, but it is what the resolution means declaring for the resumption of specie payments, and that any re-issue of greenbacks would be a gross violation of the Constitution. This is what the Connecticut platform has to say on the subject:

> We declare any re issue of legal tender paper in time of profound peace would be without excuse and a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore we demand actual resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by law.

"Actual resumption" of specie payments implies the redemption of greenbacks at the Treasury, and when so redeemed, the declaration that their "reissue in time of profound peace would be a gross violation of the Constitution" can mean nothing else than that the National bank currency is to constitute the sole paper money of the country. The greenbacks are to be redeemed and destroyed, and the National banks strengthened in their monopoly of supplying the currency of the nation. That's the Republican doctrine, pure and simple. SHERMAN, under the law of the last session, is forbidden to destroy the greenbacks he receives at the Treasury, but he accomplishes the purpose of the bondholders by hoarding them. Practically, there is no difference between destroying them and packing the notes away in the Treasury vaults. They are withdrawn from circulation, and their place supplied with National bank notes.

The purpose of the Republican party is to get rid of the greenbacks. Their continued circulation is a sign of danger to the national banks. People will continue to ask, as they are now asking, why should we tax ourselves fifteen millions of dollars every year to supply the national banks with capital, on which they realize the current rates of interest, be it eight, ten or fifteen per cent. That's the national banking system reduced to a fine point.

Recorder QUAY, the head of the Republican organization in this State, has opened a brisk warfare on the greenbacks by flooding the State with caricatures of them, designed to bring them into contempt and ridicule. During the war such an offence would have sent QUAY to Fort Lafayette, and as it is he is liable to indictment and punishment. His action is valuable as showing the animus of the Republican party. It is the National Bank party, run in the bank interest, and plentifully supplied with bank money to corrupt and cheat the voters.

INGERSOLL AND HOYT.

The *Gazette* repeats the falsehood that "a near relative to Mr. DILL" had circulated "evil reports" as to General HOYT's "religious views." This was started by the Harrisburg *Teleg aph*, and refers to Mr. DILL's brother, who is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has been denied over and over again and proof challenged, but not a jot produced. That there are statements current that General HOYT is a free thinker, a great admirer of BOB INGERSOLL'S, and an officer or leading member of an infidel club in this State, is true enough; but the Harrisburg *Patriot* says they were first heard of in the Convention at Harrisburg that nominated HOYT and were urged by Republicans as reasons why he should not be nominated. It is a paltry trick of the *Gazette* to father these reports on "a near relative to Mr. DILL," when they were set afloat by Republicans who opposed HOYT's nomination. We have made no inquiry as to the correctness of the statements in question, for the Democracy make war on no man's religion or lack of religion. That is a question for his own conscience. The Republicans are different in that respect, for when Mr. HAYES proposed to appoint INGERSOLL Minister to Berlin, they sent up a terrible outcry against the appointment. We don't think the politicians cared much what INGERSOLL thought about revelation but were apprehensive of the effects of his appointment. The *Gazette* indorses "General HOYT as a Presbyterian in his religious belief," and says it knows whereof it speaks, and if there are any doubting Thomases it volunteers to satisfy them. From which we conclude the clerical editor has been putting HOYT through a course of Westminster Catechism, and that the General has come out all right. This is hard on INGERSOLL—this falling away of a cherished disciple, for if there is any thing BOB abominates more than even the Pope of Rome it is CALVIN and his theological tenets and followers. In consideration of INGERSOLL's feelings the *Gazette* man should have trained his convert gradually through the pleasantly uncertain paths of Universalism and Unicarianism to the thorny and solid ground of Calvinism. It is too big a jump to take at once. Still with so powerful an evangelizer as the editor, and a promising subject like General HOYT, we are prepared for a conversion almost as sudden as SAUL of Tarsus. It seems to have taken place in Pittsburgh on the road to Washington, and was a pleasant interlude between a couple of HOYT's CAMERON speeches. If the feat is brought to Mr. HAYES' attention to-day, we judge he will do the fair thing about that South American mission. Making a Presbyterian out of General HOYT on sight, in the crisis of the campaign, is a big thing, and RUTHERFORD will see it We would like to be around when our neighbor wrestles with MACKEY on original sin, et cetera.

MR. HAYES' GUSH.

Mr. HAYES, in his Toledo speech, evidently exhilerated by the crowds that flocked to the tri-State Fair—taking him in, of course, as the greatest curiosity, for obvious reasons, in the long line of American Presidents—"gushed" the statement that we have paid off since the war a third of the National debt. As he repeats himself wherever he goes from the copy set by JOHN SHERMAN, it is presumable Mr. HAYES will gush in Pittsburgh at the same rate; but if one-third of the debt has been paid, as Mr. HAYES asserts, there is something radically wrong in the public debt statement which has been laid before the country. The Detroit *Free Press* points out the discrepancy between gush and figures:

> The highest point reached by the public debt was August 31, 1865, when it amounted to $2,844,649,626 56. A reduction of one-third would involve a reduction of $948,216,542 18, and would leave the gross public debt now outstanding $1,896,433,084 42. The gross public debt, including interest due and unpaid, August 31, 1878, was $2,329,107,901 61, or including Pacific Railway bonds which are a charge upon the government, $2,333,741,413 61. Accepting the former figures of present debt, Mr. Hayes is $433,000,000 out of the way, and accepting the latter he is nearly $500,000,000 from the true state of the case. This may fairly regarded as a first-class specimen of "gush."

But perhaps Mr. HAYES refers to debt less cash in the Treasury, and we shall give him the benefit of the supposition. On August 31, 1865, the debt less cash in Treasury was $2,756,431,571 43. A reduction of one-third would make the present debt, less cash in Treasury, $1,837,621,047 62. John Sherman's latest report shows that August 31, 1878, it was $2,029,105,020 07, excluding the Pacific Railway bonds, and $2,093,728,532 07 including these bonds—leaving the large margin of $191,500,000 for "gush" in the former case and $256,000,000 in the latter.

There is the possibility that Mr. HAYES refers to the interest bearing public debt on each occasion. This amounted August 31, 1865, to $2,381,530,294. A reduction of one-third from this volume would leave the present interest bearing debt $1,587,686,863. The actual interest bearing debt August 31, 1878, was $1,832,670,500, exclusive of Pacific Railway bonds, and $1,837,294,012 including these bonds. In the former case, Mr. HAYES falls $245,000,000 short of the true figures; in the latter, the deficiency amounts to the not inconsiderable sum of $309,000,000.

One point to which Mr. HAYES should devote some attention is the extent to which the interest-bearing coin debt has been increased during his administration. General GRANT left him as a legacy, after an average monthly reduction of the debt during his administration of over four millions, a funded coin debt standing at $1,697,697,530. On the first of September the debt was officially reported at $1,818,670,500, showing an increase, since Mr. HAYES succeeded to Governor TILDEN'S place, of $120,972,970, with a corresponding increase in the interest charge.

The Republicans have no cause for self-praise for reducing the public debt, during the HAYES or GRANT administrations, when it is remembered the enormous taxes they have levied on the people. During the thirteen years beginning July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1878, the people paid upwards of forty-seven hundred and nineteen millions of dollars for the support of the Government. By the same economy, that was displayed by the Democratic House at the last three sessions, the debt would not only have been reduced one-third, as Mr. HAYES erroneously claims, but cut down one-half.

BUTLER'S CHANCES.

The friends of General BUTLER in calculating his chances of victory in the campaign for Governor estimate that he will poll seventy thousand regular Democratic votes, thirty-five thousand Republican and thirty-five thousand greenback, or in all one hundred and forty thousand, which they assert will be more than they need. If General BUTLER can develop this strength he will in all probability be elected, but can he do it? The New York *Herald* examines the estimate on the basis of last year's Presidential, vote as follows:

> In round numbers the entire number of ballots then cast was two hundred and fifty-nine thousand, of which Hayes received one hundred and fifty thousand and Tilden one hundred and eight thousand. The vote for Cooper was less than one thousand, but Baker, the prohibition and greenback candidate for Governor, received a little over twelve thousand. According to General Butler's present rose-colored outlook he will cut down the Republican vote for Hayes from one hundred and fifty-thousand to one hundred and fifteen thousand, and the Democratic vote for Tilden from one hundred and eight thousand to thirty-eight thousand. This would give him only one hundred and five thousand, which would be ten thousand less than the Republican vote with Butler guard drawn off. Of course this result of his complicated arithmetical problem does not suit him, so he again goes to his multiplication tables; and more than doubling the greenback vote of 1876, he packs it into his capacious carpet bag and proclaims his victory. General Butler's process of subtraction and addition may come out all right and make him Governor, but it will strike a great many people that his campaign partakes a good deal of Ben Johnson's celebrated Captain Bobadil's plan for destroying an army.

THE nomination of WILLIAM H. DIMMICK for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Fifteenth Congressional district, composed of Wayne, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties, is a disgrace to the district, and a downright insult to the Democracy of the State. DIMMICK was a member of the House at Harrisburg in 1874, and was detected in a systematic attempt to blackmail the banks and bankers of Pennsylvania, and escaped expulsion only by his resignation. It was one of the boldest attempts ever made by the lobby to extort money. Circulars were sent out to banks and private bankers proposing to effect the repeal of the usury laws, and thereby authorize any rate of interest agreed upon if a certain amount of money was supplied. Various contributions were forwarded, but the scheme was exposed and traced directly to DIMMICK, who disappeared from Harrisburg, but managed to have his letter of resignation read so as to avoid expulsion. The district is strongly Republican and is at present represented by EDWARD OVERTON of Bradford, but he has an opposition or bolting Republican candidate in Hon. F. C. BUNNELL of Wyoming. The Greenback candidate is D. C. DE WITT, Esq., formerly a Democrat of Bradford. We hope the Democrats of the district will reject DIMMICK's nomination with unanimity, for bad as his candidacy is his election would be a greater misfortune to the party. The chances in the district are said to favor the election of BUNNELL, the bolting Republican, or possibly the Greenback candidate.

ABOUT the biggest game of bluff is now being played by the Nationals in this vicinity that has been tried for many years. If any body indulges in the idea that the Democratic party is in danger of disruption they might as well banish it. It is founded on principles of eternal truth and cannot die. That the Republican party is in the throes of dissolution is so self evident that the leaders already confess it and give up the fight. It is that party which has offended the people, not the Democratic, as it has not been in power and is not responsible for the harvest of misery the country is now reaping. If the Greenbackers have gathered strength it is at the expense of Republicans, for which we are not sorry.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

HAYES informed one of our reporters, that having read the morning papers he considered the account in THE POST by all odds the most complete and satisfactory.

THE grain shipments from New York last week were: 2,320,000 bushels of wheat, 651,000 bushels of corn, 180,000 bushels of oats, and 25,000 barrels of flour. The exports of wheat during the previous week were the largest ever known—2,800,000 bushels.

WHEN we come to think of it, perhaps it was not fair to ask the *Gazette* whether it was in favor of CAMERON for United States Senator, pending the visitation of HAYES, but now that he has departed, will it not oblige its million readers with a simple answer to a plain question?

THE *Gazette* innocently asks, "what better have we to substitute" for National bank notes? Well, how would greenbacks do? As National bank notes are redeemable in greenbacks, certainly they are as reliable. As we can save $15,000,000 annually by the substitution, they must be more economical.

THERE are about 120,000 unsatisfied mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia; of which nearly two-thirds are held by building and loan associations. First class mortgages at the present time are as scarce as snow in July A prominent real estate dealer says seven-eights of the property in the city is mortgaged.

AT a National meeting in Reading, on Monday evening, JAMES L. WRIGHT, the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, announced that JOHN W. FORNEY was coming home from Europe to take the stump for the Nationals. JOHN has keen smellers, and probably an eye on that balance of power in the Legislature we hear of.

THE Eighteenth district conferees have a hard time making a nomination. The contest is between STENGER of Franklin, and MAGEE of Perry, and they each have nine votes, with no signs of yielding. STENGER has served two terms and made a national reputation. MAGEE has also seen Congressional service. Either nomination would be creditable.

THE *Gazette* argues "a large volume of currency will benefit capitalists rather than workingmen." We presume this is the reason Wall street and the bondholders are so universally in favor of expansion, and the workingmen and producers of the country are so loud and emphatic for contraction and resumption. The *Gazette's* logic is only equaled by its facts.

IN the absence of the Mayor, why was the cut direct given to our GUY, President of Select Council, to welcome HAYES, as was his right, in view of the fact that Councils invited him and gave him the freedom of the city? Our GUY is very much like HAYES, only he has a head full of brains. We are disconsolate under the snub, and feel confident his numerous friends will not forget it.

MAJOR HART, the defeated CAMERON candidate for State Treasurer last fall, has been provided for at last. The proposition to create a State Banking Department for his benefit, failed in the Legislature, but he has now got the Secretaryship of the Middle District Penitentiary at $2,500 a year. HARTRANFT thought more of HART when appointing the Commission than he did of the Penitentiary.

MR. DILL, Democratic candidate for Governor, will take in Western Pennsylvania in a quiet way within the next two weeks. He makes a most favorable impression wherever he appears, and gathers friends on all sides. The Republicans are stampeded and panic stricken, and are on a stern chase with no hope. QUAY is in doubt whether he will invite any more speakers in the canvass, leaving poor HOYT to stumble through as best he can.

ONE of the latest dodges is to print paragraphs puffing Republican candidates and credit them to THE POST. The only Republican we have taken any interest in is our GUY, and if he don't move around a little more briskly we are afraid he will be left. There were ten thousand Republican votes in his district, which he claims are his by every right, but as the things looks today he will not poll two hundred and fifty. This is sad, but sich is life.

RECORDER QUAY is flooding the State with burlesques of the greenback, printed in imitation of the "money that saved the Union and paid the soldiers." He says one of his counterfeit bills is better than three speeches, which may be true so far as Republican speeches go. There is a law of Congress making imitations of this character a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. We suppose QUAY pays for the counterfeit issues out of the money he gobbles from the National banks.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL and RICHARD VAUX, ESQ., are announced to be Clarion on Wednesday. They will probably be in the city to-day, and are welcome guests wherever they go. Although this visitation is understood not to be political, neither of these gentlemen are ashamed or afraid to express their views upon the situation whenever solicited. We hope they may be able in a quiet way to reconcile differences wherever they may exist, and keep the Democratic prow pointed to the harbor of safety.

WE see Governor HARTRANFT has appointed General SIEGFRIED to the command of the Third brigade in the reorganization of the National Guard. His command includes the anthracite region. According to the testimony of SLATTERY, we believe it was General SIEGFRIED who conducted the negotiations with JACK KEHOE in 1875 for the Mollie vote for HARTRANFT. Two thousand dollars and pardons was the consideration. SIEGFRIED also holds a State office under the anthracite inspection system, and on the whole, HARTRANFT has been grateful to him.

THE J. MURRAY MOORHEAD claim of $67,500 has been awarded by the Commission designated by the Legislature to pass it. The report is signed by all the members of the Commission—Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Secretary of Commonwealth and Auditor General. The money will be paid to MOORHEAD by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General. It would be funny to be around when it is distributed to individuals with a contingent interest.

THE "blockheads of the League" was the way HORACE GREELEY once described the secret political association that met in this city on Tuesday, under the sounding title of the "Union League of America." Its membership mainly consists of spavined politicians who have outlived their influence, and whose only way to advertise their existence is to meet annually, pass resolutions, and help each other to office. During the war the League was of some account and prospered well, on contracts and offices, but it is down at the heels now, and has no excuse for existing.

ACCORDING to the Bedford *Gazette* Mr. STONE, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the CAMERON-MACKEY-HOYT ticket, is making speeches in which he asserts what he must know to be false, namely that Senator DILL opposed the passage of the Anti-Discrimination bill. Mr. STONE was a member of the State Senate last winter when that measure was acted upon in that body and was present when the bill passed *with but one dissenting voice*, Mr. HOLBEN. If Mr. STONE hopes to retail such deliberate falsehoods without detection he must go beyond the reach of newspaper reporters.

OF course there was nothing political meant in HAYES' swinging around the circle, because he announced in the beginning of his administration that civil service reform was to be inaugurated, by demanding from Government officials a strict attention to the duties of their office, leaving politics to the mass of the people. He furnishes a wholesome example by running around the country making stump speeches, and every member of his Cabinet doing the same thing. He subscribes to the campaign and authorizes every official under him to assess their poor clerks to raise a campaign fund, and yet we are gravely informed there is nothing political in this jamboree.

GOVERNOR WADE HAMPTON don't waste many words of a soothing character on Governor RICE of Massachusetts, for his refusal to surrender KIMPTON, on requisition. He tells RICE his action is a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the reasons he assigns for it are unwarranted, while his "unworthy imputations" on the good faith of HAMPTON'S requisition "are repelled with indignant scorn." Governor RICE has been severely criticized by the leading law magazines of the country, as well as by papers of all parties, but HAMPTON'S words will more generally catch the public ear. The Massachusetts Governor has the consolation he has saved a thief of his own political persuasion from the penitentiary.

THE Massachusetts Democratic Convention, opposed to BUTLER'S nomination, met in Boston Wednesday, GEN. WHITNEY, who had been selected to preside at Worcester, was made President, and raked old BEN fore and aft. Hon. JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, a leading Democrat of Boston, and member of the Electoral Commission, was nominated for Governor, of course, without any expectation of election, but he may so divide the opposition Republican vote with BUTLER as to give the election to TALBOT, Republican. Massachusetts gave TILDEN 108,077 votes, but if Judge ABBOTT, under the circumstances, gets one-fifth of this number, he will do pretty well. A full State ticket was also nominated. The resolutions adopted demand that the paper currency be redeemable in coin, and declare that the candidates nominated at Worcester do not represent the true Democratic party.

A MURDER trial in San Francisco was interrupted the other day by an extraordinary incident. Cynthia L. Hodgdon had been indicted for murder in the first degree in having caused the death of a young woman, and while the question of her guilt was being tried by a jury information was brought to the presiding Judge by the counsel for the defence that one of the jurors, Sanuel B. Husselman, had offered to sell his vote on the verdict for $500. The proof of Husselman's crime was conclusive, and was sprung upon the unsuspecting bribe-seeker just after the opening of the court. Husselman was dumb when called upon for a defence, and Judge Morrison, after a scathing rebuke, sentenced him for contempt to imprisonment for ten days in the county jail, and to pay two fines of $500 each, and stand committed until paid. The Sheriff was also directed to hold Husselman on a charge of embracery, the penalty for which is not more than ten years in State prison.

AN extraordinary new departure has been taken in the Boston public schools. The instruction in the primary schools, under the new system, is almost entirely oral. Pupils are to learn from objects and from the teacher instead of from the book. The spelling-book is abandoned, and easy words from the reading lessons are substituted for the monotonous columns of "rag, tag, bag, gag, lag," etc, over which the small boy and small girl have heretofore nodded. In the grammer grade there is less parsing, and the spelling-book is there also cast aside, and its place supplied by words from the reading lessons. The amount of writing in copy-books is reduced one-half, and other writing increased. Geography time has also been reduced. The chief feature of the change seem to be the substitution, to a great extent, of oral instruction in place of the old methods. The result of the experiment will be watched with interest. It is plainly a system adapted only to first-class teachers, a sort which is everywhere all too scarce.

CANTON, New York, was captured by the Murphy men last spring, and drove every liquor dealer out of business. Then 175 men formed a stock company, called the Canton Social Club. They rented a room for meetings, laid in a choice stock of liquors, and hired a janitor. They had no bar. Every member, however, paid a dollar into the treasury, and received in return a ticket with twenty figure fives printed on it. It was among the janitor's duties to wait upon the members, give them what tipple they called for, and punch out one 5, if the call was for beer, and two if it was for wine or liquor. The club men fancied that they were each one drinking his own liquor. The temperance men thought differently. They had the janitor arrested for violation of the Excise law. He was indicted, and has just been convicted in the County Court.

THE Pope has transmitted to the Cardinal Catholic bishops and archbishops of the United States a communication, which however, will not be officially promulgated before next year, appointing an ablegate to act as arbiter in all disputes between bishops and priests, changing the title of "pastor" to that of "rector missions," or rector of the mission, preventing removal of priests by bishops without cause, authorizing the appointment of a committee of clergymen in each diocese to decide on all disputes, but allowing the right of appeal to the Pope to remain as now.

A MINER took refuge from Indians at the bottom of a shaft fifty feet deep, in Inyo, California. The savages dropped big stones down to kill him, but he dodged, and finally escaped. He says that he could see the stones coming in time to get out of the way, but that "if the darned junk heads had dropped two to once they'd a done the job."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Democratic Congressional conferees of the Franklin-Huntingdon district on Tuesday reached their 276th ballot, the vote standing a tie—Stenger 9 and Magee 9.

W. C. RHEEM, ESQ., has been nominated by the Nationals for Judge of Venango county. R. S. McCormick was his competitor. The first ballot stood Rheem, 36; McCormick, 14.

LUZERNE and Lackawanna counties have held no less than thirty-six political conventions this year, and several more remain to be held. The candidates already in the field number, all told, fifty-three, and a few to come.

THE conferees of the counties composing the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district meet at Williamsport, October 1. The Conferees are: Columbia, E. J. McHenry; Lycoming, John Piatt; Montour, Thomas Chalfant; Sullivan, Geo D. Jackson. In 1876, Hon. R. P. Allen carried the disirict by 4,255 majority.

THE Bucks county Democratic Convention met at Doylestown on Monday and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Abraham H. Jones of Bristol borough; Dr. James B. Candy of Langhorne; Eugene James of New Britain; James W. Carver of Tinicum, and J. B. Smith of Quakertown.

WHILE Andrew H. Dill was giving his voice and vote in the Legislature for mine ventilation and kindred measures for the benefit and protection of the laboring classes, where were Samuel R. Mason and Henry M. Hoyt? At home working for their fees from the mining corporations whose paid attorneys they were.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

LATE Saturday evening Congressman Mitchell wrote the *Gazette and Bulletin* of Williamsport to withdraw his name as a candidate for renomination. Sunday evening he changed his mind suddenly, and telegraphed the paper not to publish his declination. His friends are now waiting anxiously to know what he will do next.

THE Democrats of Bucks county held an unprecedentedly large convention on Monday, 4,000 persons having been attracted by it. There were seventeen offices to be filled and eighty-nine candidates to choose from. Bruce M. Purcell was nominated for Senator. The following named persons were nominated for the Lower House: Henry C. Moore, Hiram Scarborough, Yimington Phillips and Amos H. Snyder. No nomination was made for Congress.

THE Democratic Convention of Chester county has nominated R. Jones Monaghan of West Chester, for Congress by acclamation. The nominees for Assembly are John Cavenaugh of Honeybrook, John A. Parke of Highland, John Phillips of Franklin, and Samuel Felters of West Whitland. Ezra Evans was selected as candidate for District Attorney, Lewis C. Moses for Prothonotary, Robert Russell for Register of Wills, and S. W. Beerbour for Clerk of Courts.

L. DE WOODY, a National candidate for Legislature in Venango county, has declined to run on the ticket of the new party. At a meeting of the National County Committee on Tuesday, at which W. C. Rheem was nominated for Judge, a committee was appointed to bring Mr. De Woody before the convention to define his position. In answer to the committee, Mr. De Woody declined to appear and sent in his withdrawal from the ticket. His withdrawal was unanimously accepted and the Executive Committee instructed to fill his place.

MR. LAMBERT, a staff correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, who is making a tour of the State for the purpose of obtaining a correct knowledge of the political situation, has this to say about the outlook in Luzerne and Lackawanna:

> "There is nothing operating against Dill in any way in this portion of old Luzerne. In fact, there are many of the most earnest members of the labor organization who are openly for Dill as against Mason, whom they view with mistrust, speak of as a corporation lawyer and a Greenbacker who has no sympathy with the working man. These men will stand by their county ticket at all hazards, but they will chase a distinctive Greenbacker as bitterly as they will any of the old parties."

THE CLARION SENATOR.

The Running of R. B. Brown as an Independent Candidate.

The Nomination of Hall, Fair, Open and Above Board.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

R. B. BROWN TO RUN INDEPENDENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, CLARION CO., September 21.—I found things politically a little mixed here on my return to day, R. B. Brown of Clarion, having determined to run independent for the State Senate against John G. Hall of Elk, who had received the regular nomination last week at Warren, an account of which I sent you.

I saw C. W. Vensel, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Clarion, and he said the Conferees had all come away from the conference fully satisfied, with but one exception, and that was John F. Brown, a brother of R. B., who had been a conferee; that he (Vensel) had gone to Hall and congratulated him on the nomination and, that the Clarion County Democrats would do all they could to elect him.

I then called on Mr. McSweeney, a young lawyer of this place, to get his view of the matter. McSweeney had been one of Brown's conferees and had gone to the conference honestly and earnestly for Brown. I found Mr. McSweeney busy among his books but willing to talk out and give his opinion.

MCSWEENEY'S VERSION OF THE MATTER.

"I was," says McSweeney, "one of Brown's conferees, and acted as the spokesman for the Brown interests from Clarion. We met at Irvington, and then adjourned to Warren. We balloted 59 times, occupying three days, and exhausted all honorable means to nominate R. B. Brown. On the 57th ballot the Cameron county conferees withdrew their man and went for Hall. That made Hall, 6; Brown, 3; Woodcock (of Forest), 3. On the next ballot Mr. Toby of Forest county, than whom no purer man lives, voted for Mr. Hall, which gave him a majority, and we then voted to make it unanimous. There was but one vote (John F. Brown) against the unanimous indorsement of the majority candidate, and that was recorded by Brown's brother. We had not then, nor do we now, have any ground whatever for complaint. Mr. Tobey (of Panther Rock, Forest county) and myself talked the whole question over, and that gentleman was not easily met in the arguments he advanced."

"On my return here," continued Mr. McSweeney, "I learned of Brown's discontent, and wishing to have some direct word from Mr. Hall that he would fairly represent the district on the free pipe bill, I wrote him and received the following reply:"

HALL'S LETTER IN FAVOR OF FREE PIPE.

RIDGEWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., September 9, 1878.—*To H. McSweeney Esq., St. Petersburg, Pa.:* DEAR SIR—Yours of the 7th inst. received. I have no hesitation whatever in defining my position. I believe in free and equal competition in all branches of business. All men are entitled to equal privilege in the pursuit of fortune, hence I believe in all legislation designed to secure equality and prevent unjust discrimination. Of course, I cannot do otherwise with such convictions than give to the Free Pipe bill and the Anti-Discrimination bill my earnest support.

Yours Very Truly,

JNO. G. HALL.

Brown is fishing for the Greenback nomination for the Senate, and thinks he can poll a good vote in Clarion, and thereby pull down the whole Democratic ticket, but so far as I can discover, he will not have a very great following. At a meeting yesterday in Edenburg, the Dill Club denounced him, and the *Oil Times* goes for his scalp right lively. The necessity of standing up for our organization never was more fully illustrated than in this district at the present time. If every man who fails to get a nomination, after entering into competition for it, as Brown has done, is to be encouraged or supported in their selfish views, there will not be much of a party left. The Democratic party can elect their President in 1880 without Pennsylvania, just as they did in 1876, and the men who assist candidates pledged to break it up will then see in what light they stand.

J. C.

MISSION OF THE PRESS.

The Duty and Power of the Newspaper Press.

The editor of the Sunday *Times* in introducing the first issue, which we hope and believe will be a great success, defines the relation the press holds to society its duties and responsibilities which we take pleasure producing.

Until recently the American press has failed alike to appreciate and to fulfill its responsible mission. In England it is denominated the "Third Estate," but in the New World the press is second only to the pulpit in the education and direction of the people, and the people are the sovereign authority of the land. Journalism is to-day the great teacher of the masses. It is more potent for good or for evil than any other source of power in our free institutions. It precedes and follows the schools; it is the companion of childhood; the helpmate of manhood; the solace of age, and its lessons are as ceaseless as the return of spring and autumn. It is the preceptor that insensibly moulds the convictions and the actions of all classes, and the journalism of any community points unerringly to the tone of the people. Devoted to evil; to the literature that saps public and private morality, it is a crowning curse. Devoted to the instruction and elevation of its readers; to the literature that ennobles as it instructs, it is the conservator of sound public and private morals, and it is constant in its work of making better both Church and State. There has been no great struggle for the advancement of civil and religious freedom that did not rely upon the pulpit and the press as the great instrumentalities to be summoned to the front. They were the authors and the victors of the Revolution, they made war and peace in the second conflict with the mother country; they regenerated the Republic from the crime of bondage through the flame of battle, and there has not been a change of political rule in the nation that has not received its inspiration from the same omnipotent fountains of enlightened public opinion. They grapple with the wrongs of the age; with the demoralization of power; with the abuse of trust; with the insidious lawlessness that has its ebbs and flows in popular government, and they call the halt that rescues society and authority from existing or threatened degradation.

That the power of the press has been sadly prostituted must be confessed by all, and it is too commonly judged solely by such as exercise its worst influences; but its power is none the less because it is perverted. In no country of the world are the people so generally intelligent as in ours. They are all readers, as a rule, and the newspaper is their instructor. Many hear the lessons of the pulpit, but the newspaper is everywhere and carries its blessings or its contagion to almost every household and to well nigh every wanderer on the continent. Their wants change not—neither with days nor seasons do they suspend their claim. They are supplied because they must be supplied, and the reputable daily journal owes it to the well-being of society and to the promotion of the intelligence that is the parent of order and morality, to accept the high duty of the press and discharge it with fidelity. As the popular conservertor of public and private integrity; of the fearless and effective censor or the faithless in official authority; as the champion of every step in material, moral and intellectual progress, and as the great teacher of the people from the highest statesman to the humblest citizen, the press must be recognized, alike by its conductors and by the country, as an institution that is inseperably associated with the elevation or the decline of our beneficent civilization.

REWARDING THE KNAVES.

The Promoters of the Electoral Fraud Remembered.

A List Who Have Received Offices from Mr. Hayes—The Country Paying the Rascals Nearly $200,000 a Year.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The following full list of the patronage given to those who helped to manipulate the theft of Louisiana and Florida has been prepared with great care. It includes not only the visiting statesmen and attorneys before the Electoral Commission, but the Returning Boards and the army of understrappers who did the dirty work in the parishes in the capacity of Supervisors, to say nothing of the mob of retainers around the New Orleans Custom House. It will be seen that the country is paying the actors in that piece of business, great and small, an aggregate of nearly $200,000 a year, and many of the appointments, indeed all of the important ones, were directed by Hayes. The only corrections in the list are the names of Dennis, the Little Giant of Florida, who is not now in government employ, and Maxwell of the same State, who was recently cashiered and court martialed from the army in disgrace. Here is the catalegue:

Name.	Position.	Location.	Salary and fees.
J. Mad Wells	Surveyor Port	New Orleans	$4,500
T. C. Anderson	Dep Collector	New Orleans	3,000
L. M. Keener	Dep Nav Off'r	New Orleans	2,500
W. P. Kellogg	U. S. Senator		5,00
Morris Marks	Col. Int. Rev.	New Orleans	3,750
O. Brewster	Surveyor G. n.	New Orleans	1,200
S. B. Packard	Consul to Liverpool	New Orleans	6,000 fees.
H. J. Campbell	U. S. Dis Att'y	Wyoming	10,000
Charles Hill	Storek'r Cus	New Orleans	1,400
H. C. Clarke	Revenue Det	Washington	1,200
Geo. L. Smith	Co le tor Port	New Orleans	7,000
W. L. M'Millan	Pens'on Ag't.	New Orleans	4,000
E. E. Casanave	Storek'r Cu.	New Orleans	1,460
W. H. Green	Clerk Custom House	New Orleans	1,000
Y. Woodward	Clerk Surv'rs office	New Orleans	1,800
W. E. Loan	Clk Collector Customs	New Orleans	1,200
F. A. Clover	Clerk Custom House	New Orleans	1,600
F. A. LeSage	Labo er Custom House	New Orleans	720
Jno. Sherman	Sec. of Tre s	Washington	8,000
W. M. Evarts	Sec. of State	Washington	8,000
G. A. Sheridan	Rec. of Deeds	Washington	5,000
E. W. Stough	Min to Russia	St. Petersb'g	17,500
J. A. Kasson	Min to Austria	Vienna	12,000
A. A. Levisee	Special Agent Int. Rev.	New Orleans	2,500
L. J. Soner	Ass't Customs	New Orleans	3,000
A. S. Badger	Postmaster	New Orleans	3,500
J. M. Harlan	Jus Sup. Court	Washington	10,000
J. R. Hawley	Com. Paris Ex.	Washington	2,000
L. Desmarins	Clerk Custom House	New Orleans	2,500
M. H Twitchell	U. S. Consul at Kingston	Canada	2,000
A. B. Sloan	Rev Office	New Orleans	1,200
W. A Hiestand	Custom House	New Orleans	1,200
Jack Wharton	U. S. Marshal	New Orleans	5,000 & fees
Jas. Lewis	Naval Officer	New Orleans	5,000 & fees
B. Bloomfield	Custom House	New Orleans	2,500
N. L. Lastrapes	Custom House	New Orleans	720
Paul Trevigne	Custom House	New Orleans	1,000
R. M. J. Kenner	Custom House	New Orleans	600
N. Chapman	Custom House	New Orleans	600
E. Lukeman	Custom House	New Orleans	600
Henry Smith	Custom House	New Orleans	600
E. F. Noyes	Min to France	Paris	17,500
M. S. Stearns	Com. H. Lg'ds	Little Rock	5,000
L. G. Dennis	Architect's Office	Washington	1,800
Judge Cessna	Postmaster		2,500
Clerk Black	Treas'y Dep't	Washington	1,800
Clerk Howell	Col. Customs		2,000
Clerk Bowles	Treas'y Dep't.	Washington	720
Judge Bell	Interior Dep't	Washington	2,500
E. Humphreys	Collector	Pensacola	2,000
Stearns' Sec'y	Treas'y Dep't.	Washington	1,400
— Maxwell	Lieut U. S. A		1,500
— Byrnum	Rec'r Land Off		1,500
— Taylor	Cierk Land Off	Washington	1,000
Lew Wallace	Gov. N. Mex	Santa Fe	3,000
Total			$197,730

CORPSE PICKLING IN OHIO.

Bodies of Two Old Ladies Found in a Medical College, Cleveland.

They Are Identified and Body Snatchers and Professors Arrested.

[From the New York Times.]

CLEVELAND, September 21.—The report of the finding of the body of Mr. Edwin French in a vault under the dissecting room of the Homœopathic College in this city last week caused many people in the rural districts about the city, who had friends die within the past two weeks, to be apprehensive lest they, too, have been dragged from their sepulchres. During the search for the body of Mr. French several others were found in the college, among them the black and disfigured remains of two old ladies. Those who saw the black and charred remains that were taken from the ruins of the Ashtabula bridge can form some idea of how these bodies looked. So discolored were they from the effects of the pickling water that they scarcely appeared to have been human forms. The gray hairs, which had been smoothed by the loving hands of grown-up children, when the bodies were laid away in their last resting place, had been rudely tangled and torn from the heads. The clothing was torn, exposing the bare flesh in a revolting manner. Valuable sets of gold plate false teeth, which were buried with the corpse, had been rudely torn from the shrunken gums, and a horrid grin left instead of the peaceful look of death. The bodies had been crushed into the smallest possible compass, and packed away in barrels like so much pork for winter's use. Thus were they discovered by the officers upon their search.

With commendable energy the officers prosecuted their inquiry in regard to the identity of these bodies, and at length procured facts which make them quite certain that one of them was that of Mrs. Angeline Higby, late of Garrettsville, a little town about 35 miles from here. She died on August 23, and was buried in the cemetery at Mesopotamia, sixteen miles from there. Mr. French telegraphed the family of Mrs. Higby yesterday that if her grave was examined the body would be found to be missing, and this at once aroused Mr. Knapp, her son-in-law, to act. Not wishing to raise an excitement over something that might not turn out as represented, Mr. Knapp, who lives at Garrettsville, hired a team, and in company with the livery-keeper drove to the Mesopotamia cemetery, reaching there late at night. He had no acquaintance with Mr. French, and the telegram had been received with a certain degree of doubt. Upon arriving at the cemetery the work of opening the grave was commenced. Considerable difficulty was experienced, as the earth was well packed, and if the body had been disturbed at all there was every indication that it had been done some time ago, or within a day or two of the burial. The men kept on digging, however, and soon came to some pieces of loose boards placed crosswise over a rough board box. These were pulled out and the empty coffin stared them in the face. There were no signs of the body. A few cloths that had been placed in the box to keep the head in position still remained, but the corpse was not there. In digging the hole, the men found a small hand saw which had evidently been used by the thieves in opening the coffin. Mr. Knapp at once returned to Garrettsville, and imparting the information to Mrs. Higby's son, the two decided to come to Cleveland and make an investigation. They arrived here at about noon to-day, and going directly to the Central Station, swore out search warrants.

In company with the detective the party proceeded to the Homœopathic College, on Prospect street; and a short investigation in the dissecting room revealed the body. It was identified by Jady's relatives, who took it in charge and gave it into the hands of an undertaker. The body will be dressed and placed in a coffin, preparatory to being taken back to Garrettsville.

The other body was also taken to an undertaker's, and during the day it was ascertained that it had come from Ravenna, a town some fifty miles down on the Pittsburgh road. Mr. French telegraphed to the undertaker of that town, telling of the circumstances of the finding of the body and the probable age of the deceased. That individual took interest enough in the matter to come to this city with the friends of a certain lady named Pease, whom he had buried on the 3d inst. in the Ravenna cemetery. The friends identified the body by means of certain scraps of clothing upon it. Before coming to the city they had opened the grave, and found that there was nothing within except an empty coffin. These bodies will be returned to the graves from whence they were so ruthlessly snatched.

The prospect is that there will be further developments before the case is ended. There seems to be a perfect understanding existing between the rural and city body-snatchers, by which the latter are kept posted in regard to such bodies as they can obtain with comparative safety. In the city there are three medical colleges, which use about twenty subjects each during a session. Contracts for supplying these are given to certain persons, who make it their business to visit rural burying grounds and steal bodies. They obtain about twenty-five dollars apiece for bodies delivered at the college. These robbers like to raise the bodies of wealthy people, as they can generally obtain some valuable plunder in the shape of clothes or jewelry.

The persons arrested for raising these bodies are as hard a looking set as one could wish to see. All are dressed poorly, have pale, lank faces, indicating dissipation and broken rest. In each of these new cases the doctors and professors of the college, together with the body raisers themselves, were rearrested on separate charges. Joiner, it is understood, will turn State's evidence, and when his story is made public more of an insight will be gained into the management of medical colleges than was ever known by the outside world.

WASHINGTON.

Administration Demagoguing for the Labor Vote.

Schurz Interferes with a Big Oil Speculation.

REFLECTING ON THE HOWARDS.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information to the effect that the Howard Association of New Orleans has some $260,000 on hand and that they are not in need of funds there to relieve yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter and has also suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of persons suffering from the fever.

A RADICAL CAMPAIGN TRICK.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Republican managers, disgusted with the failure of Secretary Sherman to win the party some of the growing greenback strength developed in all sections of the country, have now a new game on foot to beguile the workingmen. About one of the first acts which the Democratic Forty-fourth Congress passed was one declaring that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work. In spite of this declaration, the Secretary of the Navy paid no more attention to this than had it been a dead letter; and in no department of the public service which employed laboring men was the law enforced. At the last session of Congress, in view of the fact that the Republican officials who had charge of the Administration of the Government evaded the law, a resolution introduced by Rep. Cox of New York, was adopted by the House, giving its interpretation to the eight-hour law, which in effect was that eight hours should be a legal and full day's work. Notwithstanding this action, however, the law was treated as not in force. Now that the labor element is one worth baiting for, the Administration is throwing out its gilded hook with a view to catch laboring men's votes, and to distract their attention from the fact that the Republican party has by its acts always arrayed itself against labor in the interests of capital. It has decided to retreat from the position that ten hours should constitute a day's work, and declares that hereafter eight hours will suffice. This will be put in force until after the elections, when there will be a return to the old system. To have the effect of the change circulated as quickly as possible in large cities which have navy-yards in them, and without awaiting the return of Secretary Thompson, instructions have been sent to the commandants of all the navy yards, directing that on and after to-day eight hours shall be considered a full day's work at the present rates of wages in all the navy yards, and that such men as choose to work ten hours a day shall receive extra pay for the two additional hours. To further illustrate to those most interested that this new departure is not born of any conviction of the heart, but is dictated soley for political policy, it is only necessary to state that on the 23d of March last Attorney General Devens rendered an elaborate opinion which fixed ten hours as a day's work, and held that such was the construction which all United States officers should put upon the law; and, moreover, in compliance with that opinion, such have been the hours, and would have so continued were it not for the intervening elections and the prominent factor the laboring classes have become in politics. Yesterday the new order went into effect among the employes of the navy yard here, and upon the new buildings being erected for the War and Navy Departments. It is only doing, however, what the Democratic Congress endeavored to have the heads of departments do nearly four years ago; and it was only by the grossest misinterpretation of the law by the Republican officials that the laboring men have been compelled to wait this long for the enforcement of a law on the statute books.

INTERFERING WITH AN OIL SPECULATION.

Secretary Schurz has made a decision which summarily nipped in the bud a promising oil speculation in the lands on the Allegheny Indian reservation in Western New York State. The President of the Council of the Seneca Indians on this reservation, and Chas. F. Appleby, the last surviving trustee of the Ogden Land Company, recently executed a lease to Eugene E. Nash, permitting him to bore for oil anywhere on the reservation on condition that the Indian tribe received one-sixtieth of the crude oil. As the reservation lies in the midst of a productive oil region this lease was likely to be profitable, but the Secretary decides that these Indians have no power to lease this reservation. They are only tenants in occupancy, the fee of the land being in the Ogden Land Company, an old land organization of New York, nor is there any proof offered that Appleby is, as he claims, its last surviving trustee.

FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 25.—Gen. Grant was in Switzerland yesterday and arrived in Paris to-day. He was hospitably entertained Monday evening in the city of Zurich, and during a banquet in his honor, Herr Herzog, a national councillor, eloquently alluded to the amity existing between the two countries, and ended by proposing the health of President Hayes. Gen. Grant and others made appropriate remarks.

WESTMORELAND AROUSED

Senator Dill's First Gun in Western Pennsylvania.

Grand Ovation to the Democratic Candidate in the "Star of the West."

Sound Democratic Doctrine Forcibly Enunciated by Our Next Governor.

Heister Clymer, Henry D. Foster and Edgar Cowan on the Stand—Hoyt's Meeting a Miserable Fizzle.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., September 25.—This was a big day for Greensburg. The county fair was in full blast. Gen. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, accompanied by Judges Kirkpatrick and Ketcham, arrived earlier than Dill. The big crowd had come to see the Democratic candidate, as he had been announced. Hon. Morg Wise, candidate for Congress, put in an early appearance, with Senator Schnatterly of Fayette, Alex. Hill and many politicians from Fayette and Indiana.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DILL.

The Reception Committee, consisting of Hon. Jacob Turney, General Coulter, Hon. J. C. Clark, John Guffey, A. A Stewart, James Boreland, E. C. Leighty, John Hugus, William Donnelly and Hon. Edgar Cowan, proceeded east to the Blairsville Intersection to meet Mr. Dill, who was accompanied by Hon. Heister Clymer and Hon. S. E. Ancona. On the arrival of the train a band was in waiting with a procession as an escort. Mr. Dill was the guest of James C. Clark, Hon. Heister Clymer stopped with Hon. Jacob Turney, and Mr. Ancona went with Sheriff Guffey.

The meeting at the Court House in the evening was a very large and enthusiastic gathering, an old time turn out. Among those present were Hon. Henry D. Foster, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1860, Hon. Hiester Clymer, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1866 and Hon. Andrew H. Dill, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1878. The body was called to order by Mr. Moorhead, Chairman of the County Committee, and the meeting was organized by electing Mr. Foster, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FOSTER'S SPEECH.

On being introduced Mr. Foster said:

"It has been some time since I looked upon a crowd like this to-night. It looks like old times, when the majority was from 2,000 or 3 000 votes. Then it was we had demonstrations worthy of us. We cannot fail to note the importance of this campaign. We cannot deny that there has been something wrong. Our industries are silenced, our commerce is wrecked. Where are we to look for a remedy? To the party which has had control of the government for the last twenty years? Certainly not. They have had the Legislative and Executive power of the country. Have they concocted anything for our relief? Has there been any approach towards prosperity since these people have been in power. If the Democratic party are again placed in power there will not be any violation of the Constitution of the country. The Republicans may not be responsible for all the ills we suffer, but they have never proposed any remedy." He continued at some length and was loudly applauded.

MR. DILL'S FIRST SPEECH.

Hon. Andrew H. Dill of Union, Democratic candidate for Governor, was the next speaker. Upon being introduced, Mr. Dill said:

What does this all mean? This meeting gives me great courage, and tells me we shall be successful in November. This is the old Star of the West [Cheers] and from what I see before me I think she is apt to become a fixed luminary. I know but few of you, but have met your representative men. The first political speech I ever made was the presentation of a silk flag to a Foster Club, in 1860, when the honored President of this meeting (Henry D. Foster) was our standard bearer, and when I returned home the other day I found the same silk flag floating from my window. [Applause.]

Senator Dill discussed the financial issue elaborately and with a degree of candor that left no one in doubt as to his views on the subject. He said that he had no glittering and flexible platitudes to offer about honest money and the honest payment of private debts and the honest maintenance of the national faith—platitudes which could be as plausibly interpreted alike to the hard-money and soft-money voters. The solvent citizen, or the government, he said, that does not pay debts, according to the terms of the contract, must be dishonest, and no technical pleading, no cunning sophistry, can even excuse, much less justify it. The credit of the government is its very life, and he who would destroy it by repudiation, however indirect, is as much its foe as he who levies war against it; and the private citizen, who has the ability to pay, can in no way within the lines of integrity, repudiate his debts or any part of them, even if it were possible to do it under color of law.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARD MONEY.

Ours is a government of law, and justice and equity are the leading attributes of our laws. The Constitution, to which the Democracy has ever bowed with reverence, has fixed gold and silver as the standard money of the Union, and it is in accord with the accepted theory of the civilized governments of the world. From that standard there can be no departure without violence to law and destruction to public faith and public and private prosperity; but the standard money is not now, never has been and never will be the chief circulating medium of a country so varied in its pursuits as is ours. Paper currency is indispensable in all countries, and more indispensable here than in any other nation, because of the greater individual energy and thrift of our people. In no other nationality do the people so generally possess and so freely use money in their ordinary ways of life as in the United States, and in no other nationality is wealth so widely diffused and so fickle in its smiles as here, where intelligence is limited to no class and honor and fortune are open to all. A larger volume of money in proportion to population is, therefore, needed in this country than in any other, and it should be limited solely by the wants of legitimate business, and not by the arbitrary decree of a President or a Secretary of the Treasury, or by the ebbs and flows of political tides in Congress. All such regulations of the volume of currency stamp uncertainty upon our financial policy and paralyze industry by ceaseless distrust. We have seen a President arbitrarily and lawlessly direct the issue of millions of currency when a financial panic threatened the defeat of the party that happened to rule at that time; and when one Executive can do so without accountability, what may not a future President or Minister of the Treasury do to promote or hinder the prosperity of the nation as cupidity or ambition may dictate?

IRREDEEMABLE PAPER AT TIMES A NECESSITY.

There are times in the history of all nations which sorely try the people and severely test the fixed laws of public safety, and such calamitous tides are readily seized upon by the reckless and the corrupt to inaugurate a reign of license in place of the reign of law; but, however exhaustively the extreme powers of governments must be employed to preserve government as the foundation of order and prosperity, the sanctity of ordained authority cannot be surrendered without teaching universal contempt of law. The suspension of specie payments has become a supreme necessity at one period or another in the history of every nation, but the laws and the people have adjusted themselves to it until the restoration of prosperous industry and healthy trade restored resumption just as a body prostrated by disease is restored by patiently aiding nature to effect a cure. England suspended specie payments for nearly a quarter of a century to recover from the exhaustion of her war for the overthrow of Napoleon. There were Secretary Shermans in those days, also, who believed that they could, by a resumption law, hasten and enforce resumption; but they had to recede from their own folly, repeal their own statutes, and finally, when they did force resumption but a little in advance of its attainment by the natural laws of trade, they gave England her bitterest cup of misfortune. There, as here, resumption was embarrassed and delayed by the efforts of ambitious leaders to win the laurels of specie payments, and there, as here, the increased distress of the people was the result. We have, in obedience to supreme necessity suspended specie payments and accepted irredeemable paper for sixteen years as the price of saving the Union from dismemberment. In the meantime the legal tender currency of the Government has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and to its interpretation of the law all must bow. The necessities of the war gave us the national greenback currency; it now commands the unqualified favor of the people and its validity is no longer within the bounds of dispute. It is confessedly the best currency the nation and the States have ever had, and it is now one of the ineffaceable features of our financial system.

EVILS OF ENFORCED RESUMPTION AND CONTRACTION.

When war ceased, leaving us with a large volume of irredeemable currency among the people, it became the duty of the government to do as England did—to bring about resumption by the natural laws of trade, and await its coming in such manner as would bring no needless shock to business or disturbance in the channels of industry. With the boundless resources of the country, with the exceptional energy of our people, with the most fruitful crops from year to year, with every element necessary to bring about resumption without serious depression of business, we have had the most sweeping embarrassment and bankruptcy as the logical fruits of financial tinkers and political brokers who speculated on the woes of the people. Enforced contraction of the currency and now enforced resumption have made broken fortunes, widespread idleness in place of requited labor, terrible want in the midst of plenty and given the country the disorder that is the growth of despair. These evils, which now afflict the nation more than even war itself, are not the offspring of necessity. If they were the legitimate price of the preservation of our free institutions they could be endured; but they are the causeless sorrows which come from abused authority and from the most profligate administration of municipal, State and National government the country has ever witnessed. To enforce the contraction of the currency was needless. It served no good purpose; made the national faith no better, gave no more healthy impetus to trade. To enforce resumption in anyance of its natural coming through revived industry and general prosperity was madness—worse, it was suicidal. In city, village and valley; in all sections, all classes and all pursuits, the fearful monuments of this national suicide are visible to all. Here in the mountains it is felt as keenly as in the marts of commerce, and wherever the hum of industry should be heard, and wherever the sails of commerce should be spread, there may be seen the calm of death that has settled on our once prosperous people. And who must answer for this suffering and prostration of a great nation? Republican misrule is unquestionably its author, and Democratic constitutional rule is the only means for its correction.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL POLICY A FAILURE.

The Republican financial policy holds the word of promise to the ear only to break it to the hope. We are told that money is abundant. So it is—where it is not needed. We are told that banking is free to all. So it is—to those who are willing to lose by banking. Money is a drug in the great money centres. Millions can there be borrowed at low interest on government bonds—the securities held only by those who have no need to borrow; but your farms, your stocks of goods, your forests of boundless wealth, your individual energy and integrity, none of these are foundations of credit, and you can borrow only from the usurer, and your values are steadily shrinking because of the universal distrust that prevails in all channels of enterprise. We are told that contraction has not been the policy of the present administration. The statement is false. It is not only false as to the record, but the record is essentially false as it is presented to the public. On the 1st of January, 1875, the paper currency of the country was $782,591,165; on the 1st of June, 1878, it was officially given at $687,390,097—a contraction of $95,201,068; but the contraction that is now in progress is not visible in the official statements of the Treasury. Secretary Sherman is determined to resume specie payments, whether the country is ready for it or not. The debtor must pay whether he is solvent or insolvent, and the resumption policy of the Republican party is the great source of the idleness and prostration which prevails in business circles to-day. While we are regaled with Treasury bulletins, telling of the refunding of the debt and of the strong condition of the Treasury, it is not told that President Hayes and Secretary Sherman have increased the funded debt $120,972,970 since they came into power, and the annual interest paid to-day, notwithstanding the reduced bonds issued, exhibits an annual increase of $1,516,918, over the annual interest paid when the present Republican administration armed itself with fraud and forced its way into power in defiance of the solemn verdict of the nation. These are the figures from the record, and I challenge contradiction. President Hayes found the debt $1,697,697,550 when he came into office; to-day it is $1,818,670,500. I do not charge that this money has been profligately wasted, and that the increased debt exhibits the excess of government expenditures over receipts; but I do charge that the debt has been needlessly increased; that the money received for the new bonds and applicable to the redemption of the old bonds, is locked up in the Treasury, withdrawn from the channels of business, to enable Secretary Sherman to force resumption in January next, regardless of the bankruptcy he gives to the producing classes or the cost to the taxpayers. It is simply multiplying the already intolerable sufferings of the people to enable a political trimmer to win the empty bauble of resumption by a forced policy that deals destruction on every side. When resumption can come as the gift of a prosperous people by natural laws and the logic of requited industry, it can come as a national blessing; but until it can so come, they who attempt to enforce it must be hopeless incompetents or the deliberate authors of wanton distress and ruin to the country.

UNIFORM CURRENCY—FREE AND STANDARD BANKING A NECESSITY.

I regard the remedies for these long continued Republican wrongs as simple and certain. We must find some means to revive our industries and restore general prosperity to the country, and then resumption will come itself and come to stay. Until then it cannot come but with fresh evils in its train. No law can force it, unless Mr. Sherman's fatal policy be sustained, by which the Treasury can gather in all the money by increased loans, and then keep it in the Treasury vaults, so that no further redemption shall be necessay. The Government can thus resume and the industries of the nation perish as the price of resumption. Banking must be made free in fact as it is now only in name. Our present national banking system offers an illimitable volume of currency, but it practically forbids the increase of money by the onerous exactions imposed upon banks. The banks now pay some $18,000,000 of taxes, all of which the borrower must pay in addition to the legitimate value of loans, and the only channel by which money can reach the people is so costly and complicated that borrowers outside of the great money centres, find no money to lend, and capitalists decline to invest in national banks. Our banking should be free from all taxes, except such as other like property pays; it should be relieved of its cumbrous complications which makes dead capital and expensive machinery, and then it should be inexorably limited to a just rate of interest. The government should furnish a uniform currency for banks and for all its own direct uses, and every dollar issued to banks for circulation, should suspend interest on a dollar of the national debt. This would be simple justice—more, it would be statesmanship and it would be common sense. Under such a system, no bank would come to the banks; no loss would come to any class; banking would be free in fact; currency would regulate itself by the variable necessites of trade; and the channels for reaching legitimate business with government money, would be cheapened and extended into every centre of industry where capital could be safely employed.

HOW TO RESTORE PROSPERITY.

We want the increase of the National debt and the contraction of the currency, for the purpose of enforced resumption to stop; we want the onerous taxes now imposed upon the only channels through which the people can obtain money, to be repealed; we want banking to be free; we want a uniform currency issued by the Government, and to be redeemed by the Government; we want the volume of money to be controlled solely by the wants of the legitimate business of the country; we want the government to cease discrediting its own money by refusing it for debts due to the government, and we want retrenchment and economy in every department of authority, municipal, State and national. These are the sources to which we must look for restored prosperity, and restored prosperity means resumption that will last. These views I regard as a just interpretation of the deliverances of the Pittsburgh Convention on the financial issue. I leave the discussion of State issues to the eloquent Clymer, who is present with us, whom I know you are anxious to hear.

CLYMER AND COWAN SPEAK.

Mr. Foster then said the people present would be glad to hear from the Gibralter of Democracy—old Berks—from her distinguished son Heister Clymer. (Cheers.) Mr. Clymer referred to the time when he first visited Westmoreland as the standard bearer of the party, and who glad he was to come into this land of Cannan out of the wilderness of Republicanism. He referred feelingly to that occasion. Clymer is a delightful talker. His fine presence, of course, insures him a welcome. I never heard him do better. Dill had addressed an argument to them. Clymer with his easy delivery unbent the attention of the audience and delight them, closing with the most convincing argument.

Ex-Senator Cowan was loudly called and responded, being frequently applauded. He spoke of the bankruptcy of Pittsburgh and other cities, and told the Greenbackers that there was no use in trying to break up the Democratic party, that it would go into power nationally in spite of them. At the close of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

Fully fifteen hundred people were unable to get into the Court House. Hoyt held forth to a very limited number from the steps of George Huff's house. It is no untruth to say that not one hundred persons listened to his address. However, he had not been announced to speak.

ENTERTAINMENT—SERENADE.

After the Democratic speeches were over Governor Latta gave an entertainment to the candidate, Hon. A. H. Dill, and Hon. Heister Clymer, at which Hon. Henry D. Foster, General Richard Coulter, Morgan R. Wise, Sheriff Guffey, Hons. Jacob Turney, S. E. Ancona, and Hon. Edgar Cowen were present. After a serenade by the band the party broke up. J. C.

THE GREENSBURG FAIR.

Fine Display of Stock and Produce.

Dill and Hoyt Take In the Sights—Other Big Guns In Attendance.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., September 25.—This was the second day of the Westmoreland County Fair, but owing to the political excitement in the town (elsewhere reported in this paper) the attendance at the exhibition was very limited. The exhibitors, however, were many, and the good to be accomplished by such gatherings will perhaps be as great as if the ropes of the race track had been lined ten deep by people who prefer that feature of these annual displays.

Seven years ago this present association was formed. Then there was but one imported bull in Westmoreland county. To-day there are seven herds of blooded cattle belonging respectively to Wm. Steel, James Rodgers, Thomas Donahue, Robert S. Jamison, John Kuhns, Frank Y. Clopper, James Steel and Gen. Markle.

The stalls were well filled by selections from the herds of these gentlemen. That the breed of cattle is improving all through Westmoreland is evidenced in the fact that these gentlemen find ready sales. Kuhn's short horned bull, fourteen months old weighs 1,400 pounds and Frank Shearer's big hog, eighteen months old, with a girth of six feet nine inches and weighing 675 pounds. The McKeown brothers exhibit several great draught horses, that are magnificent animals. The prize horse was sired by the highest priced horse ever known in Scotland, it having sold for $8,500. Paul Hugus, our Pittsburgh dry goods man, has on exhibition three magnificent Perchon horses which he has just brought over from France. They were closing the stables as I got upon the ground. It was rather a novel sight to see Dill and Hoyt both moving around frindly in the same enclosure. I asked one of the managers if they had endeavored to get Mr. Hayes to stop here on his way to Washington. "Yeas," said he, "our fair is a little behind, financially, and we were anxious to have him here, just as we would be to get a prize bull or anything else to draw a big crowd."

The managers of the fair this year admitted a snake show inside the enclosure, and at about the close of the day a fellow dressed up in circus clothes mounts a stand, on the outside of their canvas, and yells at the top of his voice, "It's alive, it's alive, it's alive," and then you see a fellow beside him coiling a big snake around him, patting its head, fondling the hideous reptile, whilst the fool in spangles yells at the top of his voice "its alive, its alive." Of course almost everybody looks and draws near, and then a woman, a show woman, joins in the yelling, "its alive, its alive." The managers of the fair ought to put them off the ground. Farmers don't want to know how to tame rattlesnakes, but a lesson how to kill them quickly wouldn't be out of place. "Its alive, its alive-"

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

First Day's Session of the New York Democracy.

A Stormy Session and but Little Progress Made.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

HARTFORD, September 24.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. Temporary Chairman Col. Hoyt and Permanent Chairman Stephen W. Kellogg made speeches unequivocally in favor of hard money. Charles B. Andrews of Litchfield, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, declining the nomination. David Gallett was nominated for Lieutenant Governor and David Torrence, Secretary of State.

INDORSING THE GOLD STANDARD.

The following are the material points of the platform adopted:

The Republicans of Connecticut in convention assembled resolve:

That the bonds of the United States and the legal tender notes issued under the necessities of war are sacred debts, to be paid to the last dollar in the standard money of the world; that the only money recognized in the Constitution or in the exchange of the world are gold and silver coin of the weight and fineness which give it universal currency; and we demand that all currency shall be redeemable in coin at the will of the holder, and that coin and currency *shall be kept at par with the gold standard of the world*.

That the issue of legal tender notes was only justifiable by the necessities of war, and that any attempt to lower the standard of money, to increase the volume of irredeemable paper currency, to make the money of the people unstable, or to deteriorate coin is simply repudiation, and this we declare a reissue of legal tender paper in time of profound peace would be without excuse and a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore we demand actual resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by law, and that Congress shall do no act to delay, but shall leave the country free in its reviving prosperity.

That the interests of capital and labor are so linked together that all action hostile to one must be injurious to the other, and we condemn all attempts to array one against the other and to establish enmities and prejudices between employer and employed.

That we believe in the integrity and patriotism of President Hayes, and we will give him our cordial support in all his constitutional efforts to secure an honest and efficient public service and to maintain the financial honor of the nation.

That the title of President Hayes having been settled by a commission of both political parties, acting in the best interests of the country; we charge that the attacks of the Democratic party upon him and their attempt to reopen the question of his title are seditious and dangerous to the public peace and prosperity, and have for their object not the welfare of the whole country, but the advancement of a faction.

Adjourned.

NEVADA DEMOCRATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 24.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada met yesterday, and adopted a hard money platform, advocating the removal of all restrictions on silver coinage, and nominated for Governor L. B. Bradley, the present incumbent; Lieutenant Governor, J. M. Adams; Congress, W. E. F. Deal.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, September 25.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and after effecting a temporary organization a resolution to admit the Tammany delegation from New York, and the Kings county delegates known as McLaughlin delegates, both heretofore regarded as regular, gave rise to a long and acrimonious discussion. The greatest disorder prevailed. Messrs. Peckham of Albany, Weed and several others filled the aisles, shouting, threatening, &c., while everybody was shouting for order, and the clerk calling the names of Kings county delegates.

The Mayor and police entered the hall and insisted that members should take their seats. Some resisted and everybody was on his feet, while the hall resounded with confusion. Smith Weed had half a dozen police about him trying to get him off the seat he had mounted, but he defied them. The police were finally withdrawn to the front of the stage and comparative quiet restored.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll. The Chair announced the result of the vote on the order of the previous question to be yeas, 95; nays, 154. Tremendous cheering followed.

The question on the resolution was then put and declared carried amid great cheering. A motion to reconsider was then lost amid great cheering.

Mr. Brooks moved a committee of one from each Congressional district, to be named by the delegates from each district, be appointed on contested seats; also, on permanent organization, and also on resolutions. Carried.

The convention then took a recess.

MEETING OF DISCONTENTS.

After adjournment P. C. Peckham called on those who did not sympathize with the action just taken to remain in the hall. After remaining awhile, S. M. Weed announced that those who dissented from the action taken would meet immediately at the Park Opera House, and a large crowd went there. Smith M. Weed was called to the chair. He asked if ever in their experience they had seen such shameless cheating as was done in that Convention. We are here, he said, to determine whether we should go back to that Convention again or adopt resolutions expressing our sentiments and denounce the action referred to and go back.

Finally resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the Convention and resolving to go back and participate in the formation of committees and the meeting adjourned.

Upon reassembling, Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were appointed and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, September 25.—The Democratic State Convention met in Fanueil Hall pursuant to the adjournment ordered by the State Central Committee at Worcester. Admission to the galleries was gained only by tickets furnished by the State Central Committee. Edward Avery called the Convention to order.

The usual committees were appointed, and in addition to which there was also appointed a committee to report a list of candidates other than Governor.

GENERAL WHITNEY ON BUTLER.

Gen. John S. Whitney, who was selected as Chairman, in his address to the delegates, said: "No mob law here will interfere with your legislation. No ruffian threats of bloodshed and use of brute force can shape, or in the slightest degree influence your action. No such document as that which shut the doors of Mechanics' Hall against Worcester, will ever emanate from the honorable Mayor of Boston. No, not yet are all our cities and towns so far bulldozed by the mobs which followed the self-nominated aspirant to the gubernatorial chair, that the regular delegates to a State Democratic Convention shall be informed in writing that a mob cannot be removed from the hall pre-engaged by the regular Democratic State Committee for a State Delegate Convention."

General Whitney then turned his attention to Butler, who, he said, took his seat in the Fortieth Congress, March 4, 1867, and on every opportunity from that time forward gave his time and vote to raise the military arm of the Government above all the rights of the States. He reviewed Gen. Butler's Congressional career as to his introduction and advocacy of the Force bill, and to the passage in the House of Representatives, through Butler, of the bill exempting from liability at law, except to the United States officer, or agent of the Government, civil or military, for acts done during the rebellion, while acting by virtue or under color of his office, and said: "Here mark the astute cunning of this bloody shirt Republican in forcing through a law to shield himself and his coadjutors from the outrageous crimes which he and they committed in pursuance of assumed authority as military officers in total disregard of the civil law which had been up to that hour a shield against military despotism. And now, gentleman, what think you must be this man's estimate of the memory and intelligence of the Democratic party in the United States to expect that they can forget his act and tyrannical purposes against liberty and personal interests, and to expect that he can find fellowship in the Democratic ranks during the life of the people of this generation or the generation to come after it."

The Speaker went on in the same strain, and finally touched on Butler's greenbackism, which he considered repudiation. The speech closed as follows: "Men of Massachusetts: Think you that our ancient and honorable commonwealth has reached a pass where a man who preaches such a doctrine of infamy as the way to discharge the honest indebtedness of the United States can foist himself by a self-appointed nomination into the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts? No; emphatically no. Massachusetts' intelligence and integrity have sunk to no such depth of infamy.

He closed with a brief reference to the present business depression, expressing the belief that we have passed nearly through the days of business adversity, and he doubted not in January next, without any further contraction of the currency, we shall resume specie payments and enter upon a career of business prosperity."

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

After General Whitney's speech the Convention proceeded to the work of nominating candidates. Hon. Josiah G. Abbott of Boston, was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Wm. H. Plunkett of Pittsfield; Secretary of State, H. E. Ewing of Holyoke, Treasurer, D. L. Skillings of Winchester; Auditor, J. E. Fitgerald of

GETTING LIVELY.

The Democratic Campaign Opens With Two Grand Rallies.

Paulson Nominated for Senator in the Forty-fourth District.

Col. Duff's First Speech Made at Lawrenceville.

Mr. McKenna Defines His Views in Allegheny—Political Notes.

The Democratic campaign in Allegheny county has now been opened in earnest, and a lively canvass may be expected from this time forward until election day. Mr. C. H. Paulson was nominated for State Senator in the Forty-fourth district on Saturday, thus completing the Democratic ticket. On Saturday evening the first two outdoor Democratic meetings were held, one at Lawrenceville, and the other in the Ninth ward, Allegheny. At the former Col. J. K. P. Duff made his first speech, and at the latter Charles F. McKenna, Esq., very briefly defined his views in a five minutes' speech. A detailed report of all the meetings is annexed:

OPENING RALLY IN PITTSBURGH.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN LAWRENCEVILLE ATTENDED BY 1,500 PEOPLE—ABSTRACT OF THE ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. DUFF, HAYS AND PARKINSON.

The Democratic campaign in this city was opened on Saturday night with a grand rally at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Butler streets, Lawrenceville. This and the meeting in the Ninth ward Allegheny were the first two held in Allegheny county in the present campaign. About fifteen hundred people attended the meeting at Lawrenceville and much enthusiasm prevailed. Staley's brass band furnished the music for the occasion. A large banner suspended across the street was inscribed "Colonel J. K. P. Duff will speak here to night." Hughes' saloon at the corner was decorated with Chinese lanterns, and the speakers' stand, which was on Thirty-ninth street a few paces below Butler, was illuminated by torches, gas jets, lamps and Chinese lanterns. There was a large transparency on the stand on which were the words "Welcome to All."

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Samuel F. Patterson, Chairman of the County Committee, and on motion Henry Ahlborn, formerly a member of Select Council, was elected Chairman.

MR. HAYS' POINTS.

After music by the band, Chairman Ahlborn introduced Joseph Hays, Esq., one of the Democratic candidates for Legislature in the Fourth district. Mr. Hays sketched the work of the Democratic Legislature of 1875-6, and contrasted it with the last Legislature, a Republican body. The Republican Legislature had by special bills authorized Clerk McCleary to take $200 on every license issued, Recorder Richardson to take a fee for searching the records, and the Treasurer a fee on State taxes, swelling their emoluments to enormous figures. A Democratic Legislature would cut these perquisites alloff. Republicans had pensioned on the people by bill 102 an officer who is to take $50,000 a year from the taxpayers of Allegheny county, while at the other end of the State a Recorder at an enormous salary has been saddled on the taxpayers without their consent. Mr. Hays promised that the next Legislature, if Democratic, would remedy these evils as far as it is possible for men to do. The remarks were vigorously applauded.

ABSTRACT OF COL. DUFF'S ADDRESS.

Col. J. K. P. Duff, our candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district, was introduced and his appearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. Col. Duff first showed that the Democratic party is the only real and true friend to the workingman and the staunchest supporter of the Greenback doctrine. It is a well organized party of long established principles, and is the only party which can benefit the workingman. It is in a position to do this owing to its present strength. Its whole history is a living proof that it is the only party of the people. It has stood like a rock between the people and wrong. Whatever is good in legislation already passed emanated from it, and whatever is bad in legislation of the Republican party has always been attacked by the Democratic party. In proof of these assertions witness the demonetization of silver by the Republican party and the speedy remonetization as quickly as the Democratic party gains the power to do it. Witness also the efforts of the most trusted leaders of the Democratic party to repeal the iniquitous Resumption act, which has hung like a pall over the country since 1875, when passed by the Republican party.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Mr. Duff next turned his attention to the National movement. He argued that every Democrat who entered the movement was throwing away his vote and strength not alone without doing any good, but with actually making himself an ally and abettor to the Republican party. He weakened the strength of the Democratic party by such a course, and left the grand old Democratic foe the more easily to be conquered by the common enemy. For this reason he adjured Democrats to continue under the old flag and stay with the main army, as in this way and by this way only can the common foe be routed.

CHARGES OF A GUERRILLA SHEET—HIS RECORD.

Concerning the charges against him, Col. Duff said:

I have been attacked, not by the respectable press of Pittsburgh, but by a guerrilla Sunday sheet which has no political principle, and seeks nothing but personal gain. I have been charged with being a ringster in the City Councils, and I dare and defy any man in the city of Pittsburgh to point to my vote cast for or with the City Ring at any time, or for any other ring. I have been charged with voting away the public right to the Pennsylvania railroad. I have been charged with voting to surrender Washington and Grant street to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In answer to that I have to say that I did vote for the amended ordinance in 1877 curtailing the rights of the railroad as given them by the ordinance of 1872. That vote I cast in the interest of the city, and as conclusive proof of the fact that my vote was in the interest not of the railroad but of the people, I may say that the railroad company has not to this day accepted the amended ordinance.

These charges are made against me not because they are true, but for the purpose of injuring me personally and through me the Democratic party. They were originated out of mere shadow, and currency has been given to them by a Sunday sheet through pure malevolence, to injure me and build up another man, who can have no hope of election until I am broken down.

Mr. Duff dwelt on different additional points, speaking forty-five minutes. He was frequently interrupted by applause. His speech was well delivered and was well received.

FIRST GUN IN ALLEGHENY.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE NINTH WARD.

The Democrats held the first meeting of the campaign in Allegheny on Saturday evening at Gerst Hotel in the Ninth ward. James L. Smith Esq., officiated as President with Robert Pepers, Harry Laughlin, Pat Sanders, John Hugh, Thomas McAnnally, Michael Foley, Michael Woods, Jas. Niland and John Cowan as Vice Presidents. The meeting was largely attended and in every way proved successful.

D. F. Patterson Esq., was the first speaker. He favored his hearers with one of his happiest efforts. His history of the different parties was particularly effective and was received with marked attention. He also argued that the National party if they expected to gain any relief they must stick to the Democratic party. His speech was the general talk of the ward after the adjournment of the meeting, and pronounced by everybody to be the best speech of the season.

Charles F. McKenna Esq, candidate for Congress was next presented, who came forward and in a short comprehensive speech defined his position to the satisfaction of all parties, and succeeded in convincing most of his hearers of all parties that he was the right man in the right place, and would be an honor to his district in the next Congress.

Morrison Foster Esq., then came forward and favored the meeting with a neat and brief speech and gave the audience some valuable statistics that were well received. He made many friends and should be one of our next members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and we believe he will be. The Democrats in Allegheny city are awake and mean to do their whole duty at the coming election and by appearances as indicated at Saturday's nights meeting they have good cause to feel satisfied with their prospect of success.

44TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

C. H. PAULSON NOMINATED ON SATURDAY.

A meeting was held at headquarters on Saturday morning by members of the Democratic County Committee who represent the Forty-fourth Senatorial district. Chris. Magee, Esq., occupied the chair. In calling the body to order Mr. Magee said the object was to select a nominee who would fitly represent the Democratic party. Both Mr. C. H. Paulson and Mr Hopkins had been put forward, and both were good men. It had been said that Mr. Paulson was not a Democrat, but the Chair had been informed by Col. Blakely that Mr. Paulson had made no pledges whatever to the Nationals. The Chair had been to see Mr. Hopkins, and had received the following letter from him:

PITTSBURGH, September 16, 1878.

Chris. Magee, Esq., Chairman Democratic Committee Forty-fourth Senatorial District:

DEAR SIR:—From the printed proceedings of the meeting of your committee on Saturday, 14th, I learned that doubts were entertained whether I would accept your nomination for Senator; that those doubts caused a delay in filling the ticket.

It is therefore proper that I should relieve you and your colleagues from all uncertainty by stating distinctly that I cannot accept the nomination. In view of the fact that I have so often responded to the call of the Democratic party, and have made many sacrifices to serve it, I can freely ask to be relieved at this time, especially when my declination may enable you to unite in the support of a staunch Democrat and honest man already nominated by the National party.

The defeat of the ring which has so shamefully misgoverned us should be the primary consideration of all good citizens. In that cause Democrats, Nationals and liberal Republicans can and should unite. I trust my withdrawal will insure this result.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

John Coyle—I was in favor of Mr. Hopkins, but since he declines I can indorse Mr. Paulson as a staunch Democrat who deserves the nomination. I would take his word as quick as I would take that of any man living. I therefore move his nomination by acclamation.

W. Smith and W. H. Stoughton both stated that they were opposed to indorsing Mr Paulson because he was on the National ticket. After further discussion the motion to nominate Mr. Paulson was carried with but two or three dissenting voices, and then the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion Messrs. C. Magee, W. H. Stoughton, T. Fagan and Wm. Schoyer were appointed a Committee to notify Mr. Paulson of his nomination, and the meeting adjourned. During the day the committee performed the duty assigned them, and Mr Paulson accepted the indorsement with thanks. The nomination completes the Democratic ticket in Allegheny county.

THE BETHEL CENTENNIAL.

One Hundredth Anniversary Celebration of a Presbyterian Church.

Beautiful Decorations—Interesting Exercises—Immense Attendance.

The Presbyterian Church of Bethel, Upper St. Clair, Allegheny county, celebrated their centennial anniversary on the 24th Early in the day the people commenced a assembling, and by the time arranged for the opening an immense concourse of people had assembled. There could not have been less than two thousand people present; some estimated the number at three thousand.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and appropriate inscriptions. Excellent taste was displayed by the ladies in arranging different varieties of vines on the front of the pulpit and around the church windows. A tablet over the pulpit bore the inscriptions, "1778—1878. Clark, Woods, Marshall, Wycoff." Over this in letters of green, "The Mothers to the Children, Greeting," and underneath, "Hitherto Hath the Lord Helped Us." This church has had but four pastors in its hundred years' history, viz: Revs. Clark, Woods, Marshall and the present pastor, Rev. C. W. Wycoff.

The services connected with this centennial celebration were introduced with devotional exercises conducted by Revs. Hill and Nesbit. Rev. C. W. Wycoff read a brief history of the church from its organization until the present. Rev. John Stockton, D. D., then spoke of the scenes attending the early history of this church and its contemporaries. Dr. Jas. Allison sketched briefly the state of the nation at the time of the founding of Bethel Church, recounting the struggles and triumphs of the infant nation with the despotisms of Europe.

At the conclusion of Dr. Allison's discourse an invitation was taken for dinner. In a field adjoining the church tables had been placed and all visitors invited to partake of the eatables provided. A vast multitude had their appetites appeased. After dinner the audience again assembled. Drs. Jennings and Williams delivered two very interesting discourses, reciting many interesting facts pertaining to the early history of this and the neighboring churches. Thus the entire day was devoted to speech making with scarcely an interruption.

There was a large number of ministers in attendance, amongst others Drs. Williams, Jennings, and Revs. Kirk, Hazlett, Risher, Nesbit, Hill, Donehoo, Bruce, Miller, Mendenhall, Fulton and McCray; also Revs. Boyd and Patterson of the U. P. Church, and Revs. Phillips and Collins of the Baptist Church. There were a large number of visitors from the surrounding country in attendance, amongst others Hon. Thomas Ewing, Col. Gray, Commissioner McClelland, Capt. Gilfillan, Dr. Miller of Allegheny, Hon. J. S. Duncan and Maj Wm. Lee of Washington county, Pa. The day passed most pleasantly, and the large audience dispersed gratified that they had been privileged to witness such a scene and hear the many reminiscences of the olden times. There were a large number of aged persons in attendance, many of them reared amidst the scenes which the day surrounded them. The graveyard especially received attention from those whose kindred were now sleeping under the green sod of that quiet country "God's Acre." Now and then might be seen some aged one standing by a little mound of earth in memory striving to recall the friends of other days. The lines of the autocrat of the breakfast table were thus called vividly to mind "The mossy marbles rest—

"On the lips that they had pressed
In their bloom,
And the names they loved so dear,
Had been carved for many a year
On the tomb."

Much disappointment was experienced by those who took passage on the Pittsburgh Southern, by detention on the trip out, and again by an accident to an engine, by which the train did not reach the city on its return until after 10 P. M.

POLITICAL

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JEHU P. SMITH, Sewickley.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. H. PAULSON.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
W. S. RENO, Allegheny,
SAMUEL R. STEWART, Allegheny,
MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN B. LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES G. WELDON, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
JOHN W. CARLE, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS, 36th ward, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH LEGISLATIV DISTRICT,
WILLIAM DICKSON, Sewickley,
NATHANIEL FINCH, McKeesport.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
W. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

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45 Years Before the Public.
THE CENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast Sore Nipples, Agne in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

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Prices, 50c., $1.00, and $1 75.

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An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse: as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

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WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of WILHELM OBERMANN. From Duitweiler, near Saarbruecken, Germany. He arrived in this country in August, 1875, and left Pittsburgh in the month of November following for the west in search of employment. MAX SCHAMBERG, Notary Public, 131 Smithfield street, European Steamship and Exchange office.

WANTED—
1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS
To Repair and put in good order in time for
FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING
I will also take them in part pay for new ones.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
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no12-s&W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 40 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flue and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street
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Knitting Yarns!
Unsurpassed in Quality and Brilliancy of Colors. Shetland, Saxony and Germantown Wools. Cashmere, Andalusia and German Worsted Knitting Yarn.
Berlin, Persian, Fairy Zephyrs.
Zephyr Worsted in bulk, 16 ounces to the pound, in quantities.
New Fringes, Ruching, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Notions and Embroideries, just received.

The Best Shirt in the World,
Guaranteed to outwear TWO SHIRTS made the old way. Prices reduced to $1 00 and $1 25 for best quality. Can be worn for a week without break or wrinkle. It is a curiosity. Call and see it.
As the machines are now running by steam, we can give extra value, and orders for our superior 50 and 75c Shirt, made the old way, will be filled promptly. New Shapes and Styles in Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
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THE WAR IN THE EAST,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF-FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diplomas in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.
Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE K. ROBB, deceased, late of Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to J. NELSON EWING, Executor.
AUGUST 15, 1878. au21-6tW

CORPORATION NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that "The Pine Creek and Wexford Turnpike and Plank Road Company" will make application on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878, to the Governor for a charter of incorporation, under the laws of Pennsylvania, by the above name authorizing them to construct and maintain a plank road from the north end of the bridge over Pine Creek, in McCandless township, to a point where the Wallace road intersects with the old Perrysville and Zelimople road in Pine township, all in the county of Allegheny, Pa. Charter perpetual. Capital stock, $9,000. PETER IVORY,
Acting Secretary.
SEPTEMBER 17, 1878. se21-3tW

BY ORDER OF ORPHANS' COURT, I will expose for sale by public auction, on the premises, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., at 1 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1878, the farm of which Alex. M. Allison died seized, near McDonald Station, containing about 150 acres of smooth, fertile land, well watered and timbered, underlaid with coal, and containing dwelling house, barn, orchard, &c. Terms easy. JAS. M. CLARK,
Administrator.

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DR. WHITTIER,
No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMness of SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKness of MIND AND BODY, also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., rendering the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

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One trial will convince you.
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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic Taint, also Sores and Ulcers of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excesses in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, nervousness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address in 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address
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Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TIME PRICES OUTDONE!—First Grand Arrival of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS for this season at
G. D. SIMEN'S.

Children's Heeled Shoes, 4 to 7, 65c.
Children's Heavy Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 65c.
Children's Grain Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c.
Children's Grain and Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00.
Misses' Heavy Seamless Shoes, 12 to 2, 85c.
Misses' Side Seam Lace Shoes, 12 to 2, $1 00.
Misses' Grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, 85c and $1.
Misses' Grain and Morocco Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Misses' Grain Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Ladies' Kid and Heavy Morocco Slippers, 3 to 7, 75c.
Ladies' Heavy Seamless Shoes, 3 to 8, 85c.
Ladies' Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 00.
Ladies' Grain Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Oil Grain Sewed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 25.
Ladies' Morocco Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Lasting Grain Foxed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1.
Ladies' Lasting Grain and Kid Foxed Shoes, 2½ to 7, $1 25.
Ladies' Best Morocco Foxed Shoes, 2½ to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Buttons, $1 75 and $2 00.
Ladies' Best Kid Side Lace Shoes, $1 75 to $2.
Ladies' Best Kid and Morocco Button Shoes, $1 75 to $2 00.
Children's Red Top Copper Toe Boots, 7 to 10, $1 00
Youths' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 11 to 13, 75c.
Youths' Red Top Copper Toe Boots, 10 to 13 $1 25.
Youths' Genuine Kip Boots, 11 to 13, $1 35.
Boys' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 1 to 5, $1 00.
Boys' Heavy Sole Boots, 1 to 5, $1 50.
Boys' Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5, $1 75.
Men's Heavy Sole Brogans, $1 00 and $1 25.
Men's Heavy Sole Gaiters, $1 25 and $1 50.
Men's Heavy Sole Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 50.
Men's Sewed Box Toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 10, $1 75.
Men's Hob Nail and Miner's Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 45.
Men's Best English Nailed Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 65.
Men's Good Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 85.
Men's Genuine Heavy Sole Kip Boots, $2 25.
Farmers' Heavy Sole Kip Boots, 6 to 11, $2 50.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 50.
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L.S.L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1878.
Louisiana State Lottery Company
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH
HALF-TICK TS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of $200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.
Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or to
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319 Broadway, New York.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the

WASHINGTON.

Cohen's Gang Parade the Streets but Fail to Inaugurate a Strike.

The Police Charge on the Crowd Which Soon Disperses.

GORHAM MAKING TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Secretary Gorham, of the National Republican Congressional Campaign committee, has raised a hornet's nest about his ears, because he has recommended to his colleagues on the Committee that there be a new departure on the financial question, and that the Committee hereafter operate with a view to making concessions to the Greenback voters. He has openly proclaimed that he indorses the views set forth in Judge Thurman's Hamilton speech, and on the stump in the Chambersburg (Penn.) district so declared. The managers of the party have notified him that it is too late to swap horses while crossing the stream; and if his convictions on the financial question, as he now would have his party leaders enunciate them, are more than skin deep, he had better retire, and give his place to some person with more nerve, and less disposed to compromise.

THE EADS JETTIES.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury having decided that material for work on the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river must be actually used before payments can be made to Capt. Eads, the question was submitted to the Attorney General. He decides that when material has been delivered, and is under the control of the United States, which fact must be certified by the engineer or officer in charge, payments can be made to Capt. Eads.

EUGENE HALE ON THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Eugene Hale, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, in an interview, in answer to the question whether any change was contemplated in the conduct of the campaign based on the election in Maine, said: "I know there has been a good deal of talk recently about a change of base by the Republican party on financial issues, but there is nothing in it. We will keep to our original programme." He denied that Republicans would go out of their way to make any overtures whatever to the Greenback party. He declared that the committee would not counsel the support of a Greenback candidate in a district where they could beat the Democratic nominee by so doing, and said: "An honest financial policy is the one upon which we must make the fight. The standard which was upheld in Maine must not be lowered an inch."

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Cohen and his followers made several attempts yesterday afternoon to create strikes in the northern part of the city, but the police prevented any disorder. He started on a general tour, with a mob of one hundred negroes, and visited "Hell's Bottom." Thence proceeding to Fourteenth street, where a pavement is being laid, Cohen addressed the men, and about twenty of the one hundred employed joined the mob, which next proceeded to Seventh street, the mob increasing to about four hundred men. At Seventh and M streets, where fifty men are laying pavement, Cohen made another speech and several of the workers fell into line. Thus reinforced, the mob went off yelling and howling vigorously until reaching Seventh and E streets, where the police charged. There was a short struggle, but the batons of the police triumphed and the mob fled, leaving one of their number, who had struck an officer, in the hands of the police. Cohen, abandoned by his allies, made for his headquarters, New Jersey avenue. Additional United States troops have arrived, but it is confidently believed the police are equal to any emergency.

THE AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED.

The various journals of this city comment with some severity upon the action of the authorities in allowing Cohen to parade the streets of the city with a mob. Some of the papers this morning intimate that unless the proper authorities put an end to these proceedings it will be necessary for citizens to take the matter in their own hands. Fred Douglass, Marshal of the District, who has charge of the City Hall building and is responsible for public property there, announced to Cohen's mob that they could hold the meeting then in progress, but no further assemblage would be permitted in front of the building, where they have been meeting nightly for the past week.

The District Commissioners have received from the Ordnance Department 200 army breech loading revolvers and 5,000 cartridges, and they were distributed among policemen.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Minister of China has formally notified the Secretary of his arrival, and requested him to confer with the President so as to designate the time for the presentation of his credentials.

Dr. T. S. Scales, Health Officer, reports five cases of yellow fever on hand and five deaths to date.

The United States Treasury disbursed on Saturday 76,000 silver dollars. Since the recent order of Secretary Sherman revoking the order for the general issue of that coin for greenbacks, the daily issue has been about $50,000.

BACKING WATER.

Slippery John Sherman Between Two Fires.

But He Still Thinks Greenbacks Better than National Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Secretary Sherman has written an explanatory letter in relation to his recent interview with the editor of the Washington *Republic*. He says: "Mr. Walker, editor of the *Republic* called on me shortly after my return from Ohio. We engaged in a general conversation, very much as he states. He does not state as clearly as I think he ought, the two points in the conversation upon which we disagree.

"*First*—As to his theory about intereonvertible bonds. I stated my objections to this, and my opinion that this theory was delusive and impracticable, but said that I had always favored a convertible currency, that is that holders of greenbacks should be allowed to convert into specified bonds at par until the United States should be ready to redeem it in coin.

"*Second*—In regard to the national banks, I said if a choice must be made between greenbacks and bank notes, I was in favor of greenbacks, but I thought that both ought to be maintained in circulation at par with each other and with coin.

"The next day Mr. Walker came to me with his manuscript in his hand and read it. I neither revised, nor changed, nor *had* the manuscript. I saw that his account was naturally colored by his own opinions, but in the main was correct, so far as it went. I told him he had not stated the distinction between convertible currency and an interconvertible bond, nor my exact position as to the National banks. He said he would make it right. I think a fair reader, taking known facts into consideration, will see that the interview, if fairly construed, is not inconsistent with my well known opinion, nor did I mean to convey the idea, nor did Mr. Walker understand, that I in any manner changed these opinions, or my purposes. The attempt to construe what I said about my duty as an Executive officer, to obey the law into doubt about the wisdom of the Resumption act, is simply folly. I hope the time will never come when an Executive officer will not feel that his duty is to obey the law, without respect to his opinions.

"It is pretty hard for a public man always to determine how to treat the press. I have been very free and frank in communicating news to the press, and in cases of doubt have decided in favor of publication, and I have uniformly treated fair inquiries of editors and correspondents with respect, and have answered them."

BUTLER ON FINANCE.

He Gives His Views at Length at Indianapolis.

Holds That an Irredeemable Currency is Easier Kept at Par Value

Than a Currency Redeemable in Coin.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—General B. F. Butler spoke this afternoon in the Exposition building for nearly two hours. He commenced by saying that the frequency of our elections has a tendency to destroy their value and prevent the proper appreciation of the privilege which was possessed by the people of the United States and by no other nation in the world, that of choosing the men who should administer the government and determine the nature of our laws in this land. The people are sovereign in their own right, and it is their will expressed in a constitutional manner which makes the laws and makes the officers to execute those laws. He wished it understood that he was not one of those who feared the masses of the people. He held that the congregated intelligence among the masses is greater than of a few cultivated men, nor was he afraid that the masses would do any wrong. This country have been under the control of the masses for the last fifty years, with some few and rare exceptions, and they of recent date. During all that time he undertook to say the people had done no wrong to anybody, no wrong to capital, no wrong to themselves, no wrong to the Government or in the management of Governmental affairs. He had great faith in the old Saxon maxim "Fair play," and this was the rule which governed the action of the majority of the people. When a few men can congregate together, although they be no better and no worse than the rest of the people, they are drawn together to look after their own interests and not of the interests of the whole country.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The question, therefore, is how shall the people act to-day? There never was a time when the people were not more free to act than they are now. There have been two great parties going along upon certain professed principles which were of importance at one time, but have now arrived at a period when other issues rise into greater importance in view of the one great question before the people, namely, that of finance, and it is not the interest of the people to be bound to either of these parties any longer.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCE.

With a view of showing the nature of financial legislation, he referred with great length and with considerable minuteness to the history of the Democratic party and of Congress from the days of Monroe and Jackson down to the present time. In the course of this resume, he declared the teaching of history in this country and European countries was that irredeemable currency is more easily kept at par value than a currency redeemable in coin. He attempted to establish this assertion by going back to the days of ancient Venice and said, six hundred years ago she issued a currency not redeemable in anything which remained at par value for more than four centuries, not only at par but as high as 120 per cent. above gold. The Continental money with which our soldiers were paid and our liberties were won was neither more nor less than Tag money. True, the manner of its issuance was a mistake, and its form was bad, but the Continental money did good service. It distributed the expenses of the war of the Revolution among all the people and eventually wiped itself out of existence without anybody being the loser. That was more sensible than the policy of the government with our greenback currency which has resulted in a tax upon ourselves and our children which will not be paid during the next generation.

The objection is equally urged that the French assignat and mandate were specimens of irredeemable paper money and promised that such money would have no permanent value. But the disturbed condition of France at the time when the assignats were issued made the argument and the comparison unfair and unjust. The assignat was no better than our land warrants which nobody would call money, and these French land warrants were in the hands of men who might one day occupy the position of a criminal and the next be in the seat of judicial power. There was nothing stable about such a currency and under such a condition of affairs, because nothing was valuable in France at that time, neither life, limb or property.

FIAT MONEY.

The newspapers and political speakers were, he said, raising great objection to the phrase "fiat money," but what does fiat money mean? Do the newspapers know what it means? When all was chaos and without form and void, and darkness covered the earth as a pall, God said those words which are in the Latin "Fiat Lux," "Let there be light" and there was light. The morning stars sang together and the earth grew faithful and happy. Fiat money means simply the United States Government should say "Let there be money," nothing more, nothing less. The word "fiat" is the Latin for "let there be."

He referred at length to his Congressional action upon the finance questions, and claimed he had been consistent in the views he was now advocating. In 1869, he made a speech in Congress in opposition to the passage of the bill for strengthening the public credit, and he was now having that speech issued throughout Massachusetts as a campaign document. The bill was introduced by Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and also Chairman of the National Republican Committee during the first Grant campaign. It was, he alleged, the result of a compact entered into with August Belmont, Agent of the Rothschilds, and Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. After Mr. Schenkk had been entertained at the Manhattan Club of New York, borrowing ten minutes of Gen. Schenck's time, he (Gen. Butler) stated his objections to the bill and was laughed at for his pains, but if his countrymen should ever deem him worthy of a monument, he hoped the inscription would be "Here lies a man who denounced the act of 1869 as an infamous swindle."

Speaking of the reconstruction of the South, he said it had been taken out of the hands of both political powers by President Hayes, and must now be left to take care of itself.

He wished his Republican friends and the newspapers who were saying hard things about him would not allude to anything he did previous to 1872, because he was then understood to be a very good man, but he had not changed his views. He was in early life a Democrat, a believer in the financial views of Jackson and Jefferson. The Democrats at that time were unbelievers in hard money as now understood, and he wished to stand on the old Democratic doctrine, that the Government should take care of the people, of the laboring man, and protect him against the greed of capitalists. That was the doctrine of the Democrats when the Democrats meant something. What is needed now is that the Government would make and issue money sufficient to carry on all the necessary public works and complete them quickly and cheaply. This would put money in circulation, giving all employment, and setting the wheels of industry in motion all over the land. These public works would be carried through without any additional burden being placed on the country for the Government would pay out money which it had the power to make and issue to any extent that was found necessary. This he believed to be the proper and only way of supplying the people with money. Some believed that it would not work well, but the country could never be worse off than it was at present, and if the experiment proved a failure, why then the next Congress could change it again. That was the plan they adopted in private business. They tried an experiment, and if it failed abandoned it for some other method. He asked, in view of the failure of the present financial policy, that the National theory be put in practice, and believed the result would be beneficial.

He spoke again to-night at Masonic Hall, going over pretty much the same line of argument, and was followed by Judge Hughes of Pennsylvania, and Rev. DeLaMayr.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of of medicines. See "Valuable Truths," in another column. TTSW

FERTIG AND STONE.

Their Service in the Legislature to the Oil Producers.

Fertig's Influence in the Senate—Stone a Nobody.

TITUSVILLE, Sept. 20, 1878

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

The oil troubles continue to be the only topic here. The commissioner taking testimony as to the cause brings the producers together for a close talk when they look at the record of Stone, the Republican Senator from their district and that of Fertig the Democrat, both of whom are now before the people of the oil region as the representatives of their party, they come to but one conclusion. Of the nineteen Democratic members of the Senate, fourteen voted for the free pipe bill. Senator Fertig had not a Democratic colleague from the oil region, yet he rallied in support of the bill all his political associates but five. Stone and his Republican colleagues from the oil regions could not secure the vote of a solitary Republican Senator beyond the limits of the oil counties. With such a record it cannot be possible that the men of the oil regions will desert a representative man like Fertig for Stone, who is shown to be wholly without influence among his political associates. The difference between Stone and Fertig is that Fertig is a representative of the oil producers and has shared their sufferings and wrongs, and could effectually plead their cause among his fellow-senators; whilst Stone is a politician who uses the oil question as a political hobby for riding into office. Fertig is anxious that the troubles from which the oil men suffer so keenly should be brought to an end. Stone is wedded to the side of the oppressors and its perfectly powerless because his masters are willing to settle the matter favorably to the producers.

When the services of the two Senators are contrasted as they are now by every producer from Butler to Bradford they naturally settle in favor of John Fertig and look upon Stone as the Candidate of the ring who defeated the tree pipe bill.

R. P. A.

MEN OF THE MOMENT.

The First National Congressman.

MURCH, Thompson H.—Born at Hampden, Me., in 1835. Went to sea in a coaster at twelve, and soon afterwards on a foreign vessel. In 1856 went to the Northwest and worked on a farm and in a mill. Returned to Maine in 1856, married and went to work on the fort in Portland Harbor as a stone cutter. In 1867 went to Groton Junction, Mass., and engaged in the stone business on his own account. Sold out in 1870, and then till February, 1877, was employed as journeyman and foreman on cutting stone for the Boston, New York and Philadelphia public buildings. Was discharged by special order of Superintendent Edwin Sprague. Organized the American Granite Cutters' Union, of which he is Secretary and virtually head. Was elected to Congress from the Fifth Maine District in September, 1879, as a National, over Eugene Hale, Republican, and Joseph H. Martin, Democrat.

Mr. Murch is a tall, good looking and well proportioned man of forty, a blonde, with blue eyes and light brown mustache and hair, sprinkled with gray. Though in his youth his advantages for obtaining an education were very limited, in his active and adventurous life he has used his keen natural powers of observation with good effect, and has a good fund of information and practical knowledge of men and things. He showed good ability in the organization and management of his union. The Kennebec *Journal* calls him "an ignorant, mischief making tramp;" the Bangor *Whig*, "a demagogical and mischievous ringleader of striking stone cutters;" the Portland *Press*, "a wild eyed Communist;" the Springfield *Republican*, "an ignorant laboring man and vicious Communist," and the *Tribune*, "a shiftless laborer and a striker." Mr. Hale, however, says that Mr. Murch knows more than he is given credit for, and is "a quiet man without any legislative ability or aptitude," whose nomination was a great surprise to himself and everybody else. A local paper which opposed him admitted when he was nominated that Mr. Murch would appear to advantage in comparison with the average Congressman in manners, intelligence, character and ability. The Bangor *Commercial* says he is of a sportless character, modest, genial and most industrious; another paper that, though poor, he is out of debt, and has always supported himself by hard work. Mr. Murch is married, and the father of several boys. As a speaker he is plain and earnest, but neither rhetorical, angry nor extravagant. In defending himself at the beginning of the campaign from charges of communism and violence, he is described as having maintained his temper, spared abuse and kept to his subject, introducing freely letters, telegrams and documents to establish his position or confute his adversaries.

Mr. Murch is a temperance man, but does not believe in prohibitory legislation. He has hitherto been a Democrat, indeed he was discharged a few years ago for voting the Democratic ticket. During the rebellion he was a War Democrat; he was, however, always an extreme protectionist. He believes in a prohibitory tariff on everything that can be produced in the country and the abandonment of coin except for exchanges, and the establishment of an "absolute money" system. Voorhees and Kelley are his favorite financiers. He opposes monopolies and frauds, and does not believe that Congressmen and public officers should receive salaries in such marked excess of the wages of workingmen. Till he goes to Washington Mr Murch will retain the secretaryship of his union and occupy his time with visiting his constituents, to acquaint himself intimately with their wants and sentiments.

Before he was twenty-one the new Congressman-elect had sailed to Cuba, England, the Crimea (where he was during the war with a transport) and France; from New Orleans he had worked to St. Louis; he had lumbered in Michigan; worked on a dairy farm in Illinois; been smashed in a railroad accident in Wisconsin; tramped from Prairie du Chien to Stillwater, Minn., being robbed and stripped *en route* by Indians; been cook in a mill boarding house in Minnesota, and a roustabout on an Upper Mississippi steamer. Since he attained his majority he has worked in Maine as a stone cutter.

A CHAMPION MARRIER.

An Enterprising Person Whose Six Wives Confronted him at Once.

[The N. Y Times.]

A month ago Mrs. Billings, a reputable German woman of New York city, answered an advertisement for a housekeeper. Her letter was responded to by a man who gave the name of Franz Eckstein. He said he had much money, and displayed some valuable diamonds and titles to real estate. He hinted that he wanted a wife as much as or more than a housekeeper. Mrs. Billings, struck with his appearance and polished manners, encouraged his advances, told him she also was not without means and asked him to call again next night. He did so, and they were then married. Two days afterward he made an excuse to be gone from her, and soon after she received a letter from him saying that he had failed to receive some money he had expected; would she send him some? This she did, sending a large amount. She had previously given him money. He did not return. On Wednesday she was summoned to the District Attorney's office. Going there she was given a seat near five other women, who were also waiting. Soon two deputy Sheriffs entered. Eckstein was between them. The six women exclaimed: "Why, there's my husband," and all advanced toward him. It turned out that under different names he had victimized the entire six, and a seventh who was not present, in the same manner. He chose widows who had a little money, and cheated them out of it as quickly as possible.

CURTIN ON THE CAMERON RING.

He Never had its Fellowship or Friendship—Hard on the Mules.

[Curtin's Speech at Bellefonte Convention.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I never had the confidence—thank God—I never had the support of the "ring" in Pennsylvania. They opposed me while I was laboring for the country during the war; they never voted for me; I never had the disgrace of their fellowship or friendship. [Applause.] For the gentlemen placed in nomination by the people against me I have the kindliest feelings. I have no triumph in this success. It is a triumph of yourselves to place me on the stump and enlist me in the field which may lead to reform.

I am at war with the Cameron ring; with the men who pilfered your public treasury, who now raise the bloody shirt once more in the face of the great people and ask that the war which should be forgotten and forever shall be fought over again. They were valiant in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments; they sold hay, oats, horses and mules—and damned poor mules at that. I will give my faithful efforts to turn the thieves from the public treasury and to restore this great government once more to purity. I do not know what the result may be in the district. You have placed me before the conferees of six counties, and if it is their pleasure to nominate me I will try to discharge the duties of my high and important trust in such a manner as to meet the approbation of my constituents. In all the official positions in which I have been placed I always did desire that in this beautiful county, beside these green mountains, where the Alleghenies roll up their magnificent crests—that these people among whom I was born, where I have lived, and where, by the blessings of God, I trust to die and be buried—I only ask, and have always asked, that I receive their approbation. [Applause.]

Faint Praise of Hayes.

[New York Sun.]

An old horse jockey was famous for his wonderful resources at finding something to praise, extravagantly, in every horse that came into his possession. He was never staggered but once. A company having gathered about his stable door, he ordered a horse that he had traded for the day before to be led out. The groom had hard work to get him through the door. Horses are subject to many ailments. This one seemed to possess them all. He was spavined, ringboned, blind, and had the heaves. As he at length lumbered over the door sill the spectators listened, with intensified curiosity, to learn what on earth could be said in commendation of such a beast.

"*Hasn't he got a fine flag tail!*" triumphantly spoke the owner.

If this noted horseman had been living he would have been just the man to write the resolution for the Massachusetts Republican State Convention touching the administration of Mr. Hayes. Those who have come after him have tried their hand in his line with but indifferent success. "We cordially commend the *purposes* of his administration," they say. That is not half as good as a fine flag tail.

The Great Crop of 1878 on the Move.

[From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial]

It was a sight to see Buffalo harbor yesterday. So great was the rush that it is impossible to tell at this writing just how much grain has been received or how many vessels have come in. But it is safe to say that one of the largest, that has ever arrived at this port is now in the harbor. The entries since Friday night will not fall far short of a hundred vessels, and many of them belong to the large class of heavy carriers. At one time the river was so full that it was with difficulty that the fresh arrivals could work their way in without coming in collision with some of these that had preceded them or could find places at the docks to moor. The vessels lay three and four abreast, on both sides of the stream, for some distance. It is estimated that there are from three million to four million bushels of grain afloat and in store here this morning. The recent heavy northeast storm kept vessels back from two to three days, and when the wind changed they all came in together. However, there will be very little detention here, and in the course of a few days the entire fleet will be on its return voyage for another load.

Astronomical Intelligence.

The late illustrious astronomer, Father Secchi, employed the last months of his life in gathering together the material for a work to form a part of the Archæological and Statistical Monograph of Rome and of the Roman Campagna, which the Italian Government proposed to present to the University Exposition at Paris. The scientific heir of Father Secchi, and his successor in the Observatory of the Roman College, who labored with him for ten years is Father Joseph Stanislaus Ferrari. The latter has used every effort to finish the sketch of his learned master, and is about to publish it in a volume entited: "Essay on Roman Meteorology," which title expresses its subject and aim. The work begins with a history of the foundation of the Observatory, indicates the various instruments put at Father Secchi's disposition, their position, the different methods of observation employed, and the observations made from 1782 to 1827, from 1823 to 1852, and from 1853 to 1877; the greater number of which mark extraordinary progress in the domain of astronomical science. A table of the hygienic conditions of the climate of Rome concludes this last work of the great Jesuit astronomer.

A French Priest's Revenge.

The Paris *Union* announces that a venerable ecclesiastic of the Diocese of Paris who had been marked out for assassination by the Commune is now engaged in founding a "Mission of Pardon." The greater part of those amnestied, who return from Noumea, New Caledonia, principally to Paris, are in a most wretched condition. All their business relations being lost, they find themselves literally outcasts, not even having the nourishment they could get in prison. The respected priest of whom we speak is trying to procure for these guilty men a charitable protection against destitution. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has already founded a mission in favor of "The Orphans of the Revolt." It is thus that the Catholic Church answers insults and persecution.

We Can't Talk

without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless, and to give fragrance to every word we utter.

"United we stand," as the joined fragments said to SPAULDING'S GLUE. TTS

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

W. H. DIMMICK has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth district.

L. EMERY, JR., a big oil prince of the Bradford regions, has been nominated for the Legislature by the oil men of McKean county.

THE Republican Senatorial Conference for the Thirty-eighth district met at Ridgway on Wednesday, and nominated E. M. Grant of Clarion county, for Senator.

EDWARD MCPHERSON has resigned his office of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury, to become political editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

THE National conferees of the Seventeenth Congressional district met at Altoona Tuesday and nominated Captain Samuel Adams, a farmer, of Somerset county, for Congress.

THE Democrats of Luzerne have made the following Legislative nominations: First district, Herman C. Frey; Second district, F. A. B. Koons; Third district, John Dunn; Fourth district, George W. Drum.

COLONEL ROBERT KLOTZ, the choice of the Carbon Democrats for Congress in the Eleventh district, having had some trouble with the editor of the Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, has started a paper of his own, which is called the Clarion county *Democrat*.

M. P. DOYLE, one of the Democratic-Greenback candidates of the Legislature in Huntingdon county, having expressed a desire to meet the Republicans in a joint public discussion of the financial system or policy of the Government, the challenge has been accepted by Mr. J. G. Isenberg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

THE Greenbackers of Northampton county held their Convention on Saturday at Easton. The resolutions pledge the candidates to stand by the Labor-Greenback party on all measures, including United States Senator, and vote for none others. John Leibert was nominated for the Senate. Messrs. Charles P. Pomp, James Fisher and David Mercer were nominated for the Legislature by acclamation.

SULLIVAN county Democrats, sitting harmoniously in convention at Laporte made the following nominations: Senator George D. Jackson; Representative, Henry Williams; Treasurer, William Colley; Commissioners, John Yonkin and H. C. McBride, and Auditors, John E. Finan and Albert Hazen. B. Rush Jackson and John G. Wright were made Congressional Conferees, without instructions.

R. B. BROWN of Clarion, announces himself as an Independent Democratic candidate for Senate in the Thirty-eighth district, composed of Cameron, Clarion, Forest, Jefferson and Elk counties. John G. Hull was nominated by the Democrats a week or two ago. E. M. Grant of Clarion, was nominated by the Republicans of the same district on Wednesday. The district usually gives a Democratic majority of 1,700.

THE conferees of the Eighteenth Congressional District resumed balloting at Mifflin on Wednesday, each resulting without a choice: Magee, 9; Stenger, 6; Bailey, 3. On the thirty-seventh ballot Bailey's name was withdrawn and the next ballot was a tie—Magee, 9; Stenger, 9. This was kept up until the forty-third ballot, when they adjourned until Thursday morning. The district is composed of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntington, Snyder and Perry.

THE Democratic Club of Edenburg, Clarion county, express this opinion about R. B. Brown of Clarion, running as an independent candidate for Senator in the Thirty-eighth district. Among other resolutions of a similar character, they adopted the following:

Resolved, That we most emphatically condemn the action of R. B. Brown, and advise all true Democrats to use all honorable means to defeat his undue aspirations for office, and forever consign him to the political grave he has dug for himself.

IN answer to his defeat for the Democratic Congressional nomination by ex-Governor Curtin, P. Gray Meek, Esq., says in his Bellefonte *Watchman* of last week: "Let there be no heart burnings between Democrats, friends of defeated or successful candidates, but for the common good in a common cause, let the organization be perfected in all its details, and let every individual Democrat constitute himself a little farther to the front than ever before in Centre county."

THE Luzerne Democratic Congressional Convention met at Wilkesbarre on Monday. The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was nominated, Asa R. Brundage, Esq., a straight-out Democrat, having declined to run in consequence of a pledge made by Colonel Wright and signed by him on Wednesday that he would support Dill and all the Democratic nominees and none others. This pledge was shown to the delegates privately. It is announced the Labor Reformers who nominated Col. Wright some time ago will drop him and take up some other man who will support their ticket.

THE Greenback Conferees of the Somerset-Cambria district have named one "Capt." Samuel Adams as a candidate for Congress. The Altoona *Mirror* explains the why and wherefore:

"Capt." Adams turns out to be a cousin of Congressman Campbell who gained a reputation in Beaver county as a most willing tool of the "Ring of the State of Beaver." He was imported into Somerset in time to act as the curtain behind which his Honorable cousin pulled the wires unseen. And the trick was successful. He has gone through, but the "whoop and hurrah" have been conspicuous by reason of their absence. The Nationals are getting their eyes opened and there is time enough for them to get out of the trap into which they have been seduced.

SPEAKING of ex-Gov. Curtin's nomination the Philadelphia *Times* says:

His nomination for Congress in one of the strongest Democratic districts of the State may now be accepted as assured, and it is quite probable that the Nationals will swell his majority to the largest any Pennsylvania Congressman will receive in November. Nor does the influence of this nomination end with the narrow confines of his district. It has a meaning that is well understood by Senator Cameron and he is one of the many leaders of his party who will not underestimate it. It will draw lines on State and Legislative candidates which must leave many wrecks to tell of the reckoning that has finally come to those who usurped the power of Republicanism only to stain its victories and steal its honors. With Governor Curtin the Dill candidate for Congress in Dill's district, there can be no mistaking the liberal Democratic policy that must be the fruits of Democratic victory in Pennsylvania.

CAMPBELL is afraid of Coffroth, so hires his cousin, from a county outside the district, to run as a Greenback candidate in order to divide the anti-bank vote. The trick is an old one, and Adams should get the grand bounce.

MR. R. B. BROWN of Clarion, who was defeated for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in the Thirty-eighth district, composed of the counties of Clarion, Cameron, Elk and Forest, has bolted because he does not believe the regular candidate is in hearty sympathy with the oil producers. Mr. Brown will run as his own candidate for the Senate. The regular party nominations in the district have been made, the Democratic candidate being John G. Hall of Elk county, and the Republican E. M. Grant of Clarion. The average Democratic majority in the district is twelve or thirteen hundred, but the great Mr. Brown may demoralize this so as to elect the Cameron candidate. Possibly that is what he is after. Don Cameron and Mackey are getting desperate and are calling on their Democratic reserves to bolt regular nominations, wherever they can score a gain by doing so.

MR. DEWEES comes back at Chairman Speer about a series of joint discussions between Mason, Dill and Hoyt. Mr. Speer desired the debates confined, so far as the candidates for Governor are concerned, to State affairs, as State reform was the paramount issue. Mr. Dewees declines to accept Mr. Speer's proposition, and says:

I observe that in a published speech you, as Chairman of your State Central Committee, express views on the money question in general accord with what is understood to be the "Greenback theory," while Mr. Dill, your candidate for Governor, expresses views directly opposite to such theory, and denies the power of the Government to issue legal tender paper money. You are both representative men, both speak as with authority, nevertheless you are both held, or should be held, to your party platforms. I must, therefore, insist that the National and State platforms must be the basis of the discussion proposed. I must further insist that as part of such discussion National as well as State questions be considered.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

LOUISE EDDIE, a French girl of fourteen years attempted suicide near Meadville on Wednesday. She will recover.

THE large dry goods store of DeForest Wild at Bradford, was robbed of $2,500 worth of silks on Thursday last.

GEORGE STEVER of Mt. Pleasant, was struck by a train on Friday night while walking on the railroad track and had both legs severed.

THE first car wheel ever made in Parker city was cast in the iron works of Mallon Brothers, on Saturday last, for the Parker and Karns City Railway.

HUNTER'S planing mill and one or two dwellings adjoining, at Parker City, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss will reach between $5,000 and $8,000.

MARTIN SEWREY of Eldersville, Washington county, was seriously injured on Friday by a horse which he was riding, rearing up and falling backwards upon him. His injuries may result in death.

A POP manufacturer named Van Houghton, of Millerstown, was assailed on the road between that place and Butler on Monday night by four robbers, who shot him in the leg and robbed him of $150 in cash.

THE Bell Shirley, a pleasure boat, exploded near Warren on Monday, instantly killing the Captain, Hiram Shirley. Thos. Bell, the engineer, was badly, but it is thought not fatally, scalded, and the fireman was slightly injured.

A SON of Nathan Patten, of Neshannock township, Lawrence county, was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun while climbing a fence on Tuesday. The gun was loaded with shot and slugs, and the whole discharge was emptied into his right side, inflicting a frightful wound, which will probably prove fatal.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Fair of the Crawford County Agricultural Society will be held in Conneautville, Pa., October 2d, 3d and 4th, 1878. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates will be issued over the E. & P. railroad, between Erie and Greenville, good on any passenger train and to return the day after the fair.

THE foundry employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, have issued tickets at the nominal sum of one dollar each for the purpose of chartering cars in order to attend the Exposition now in progress at Pittsburgh. This sums pays for the transportation of the round trip which will be made next Saturday. Two hundred and fifty are expected to come.

THE Greensburg *Argus* says that the prospects for oil at Murrysville, Westmoreland county, are daily growing more encouraging; so much so, in fact, that $2,500 have been refused for a one-fourth interest. The well is now over 700 feet in depth, and the Messrs. Haymaker are of the belief that they will not have to go deeper than 900 feet until the oleaginous is struck, judging from the character of the rock they are now in, which they suppose to be in the neighborhood of 130 feet in thickness, and which they have doubtless gone through ere this.

ADAM SCHLINDWEIN, the engineer who was so seriously injured on the Erie and Pittsburgh road during that fatal night of the flood, is now lying at Jamestown and is said to be improving very rapidly. Mr. Schlindwein's escape from the jaws of death was almost a miracle, as when the engine went down he was thrown into the torrent with a broken leg and other severe injuries, but fortunately the current carried the injured man near the bank, and catching a root he held to it until his cries brought William Elliot to his assistance. The caboose, in which Elliott and the others were seated, was only prevented from sharing the fate of the engine by a tree which fell across it, just in time to arrest its fall.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Dr. W. F. Carver on the True Test of a Practical Marksman.

A Word About His Own Wonderful Rifle Shooting.

Dr. W. F. Carver, the champion rifle shot of the world, who is now giving exhibitions of his wonderful shooting at the Exposition has an interesting letter in the New York *Sun* of Saturday, written from this city on Wednesday last. So much has been said about the doctor's shooting since his arrival in the city that his own ideas about his attainments as a marksman are particularly interesting just now. Here are the main points of his letter.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PRACTICAL MARKSMAN.

In a few words I will try and explain what constitutes a good, reliable and practical shooter. By practical, as applied to shooting, I mean one who by skillful marksmanship can attain some practical end, who, when put to the test, can bring down his game or make a good offensive or defensive demonstration under given circumstances or difficult conditions. The practical shooter is a man who can take a rifle with plain open sights, quickly locate, and hit an object, either stationary or in motion, at a distance from one to three or four hundred yards, the size of the object to be taken into consideration. For instance, in hunting deer or elk, you may, of course, get many close shots, but you will get more at long range. Then is the time a man can show whether he is a practical shot or one who has learned to shoot at Creedmoor—who cannot guess distance, holds his left hand back by the guard, rests his arm upon his hip, has a man with a red and black disk to mark his shots, and, after resting his elbow from thirty seconds to two minutes, takes down his gun, smiles sweetly, draws a long breath, then waits for the wind to lull. If he scores a three, he remarks, "This is not my day!" Where would such a man's breakfast go to, supposing it to be in the shape of a big buck elk climbing a hill three hundred yards away? By the time he had got his elbow jammed down between his ribs and resting on his hip, said breakfast would be scouting for pastures new in the Black Hills, and our hunter would be like Gen. Howard, who read his Bible and said a little prayer asking that Chief Joseph would camp until he (Howard) could find his trail.

EXPERIENCE MAKES THE MARKSMEN.

Of course an Indian would obligingly sit still for any one to shoot at him, and the clear atmosphere of their country would not deceive a man from the Fifth ward, because he is a practical rifle shot a la Creedmoor.

Men to be good practical rifle shots must have experience, and when some style of shooting is invented where men can shoot at objects both in motion and stationary, not knowing the distance, become good judges thereof, hold their hand out on the gun so they can control it quickly and shoot with a certainty, then we will have practical riflemen—men who can hunt and fight without looking for a disk, &c. Every one knows how easy it is to hit a bird flying with a shot gun, and how at short range they invariably hit him with the centre of the charge. Men never think of shooting at a bird sitting, simply because they have been educated in that one direction; and had the same attention been given to rifle shooting that has been accorded the shot gun at flying objects, no doubt thousands of men would have been to-day nearly as perfect in shooting at flying objects with a rifle.

THE DOCTOR'S OWN SHOOTING.

I am willing to acknowledge that what I do may be improved upon, and give as my honest opinion that in a few short years my shooting, considered so wonderful at present, will be child's play as compared with the skill which future generations will achieve. Some people call me a wizard and others a trick shooter, while others assert that I am peculiarly gifted; but the fact is, the shooting I do has come from years of hard and constant labor. The hardest life a man can possibly lead is hunting upon the plains. Twenty-seven years of steady Western life, dependent solely upon my own exertions, has taught me what I really know of rifle shooting. Was not that life of all things practical, and in nature should it not produce practical results? I have hunted for the market many years, learning nothing of trickery or deception by my calling, and what I am about to say in behalf of my shooting I know from experience to be true. Why, my style of shooting is the very first principle and really the foundation of practical rifle shooting. All men who wish to become perfect in the use of either the rifle or shot gun should commence by shooting at flying objects. It is very easy to hit an object thrown into and moving in the air provided you point your gun at it. This may seem a foolish remark, and provocative of laughter by its simplicity, yet that is all that can be said, and is the secret of hitting anything with either rifle or shot gun, but more particularly with the rifle. In shooting at moving objects with a rifle a man soon learns to take deliberate aim, and to understand perfectly well that if he does not he will surely miss.

HE DOES TAKE AIM.

This style of shooting makes a man handle a gun with the rapidity of lightning, and in a short time—or a few years—he does it with such ease as to make many call it "trick shooting," or "sleight of hand," when in reality it is nothing but a degree of perfection resulting from practice. Many think I do not take aim. In fact, this has puzzled many theorists, and has been a point of considerable discussion. Those who think I do not take aim are mistaken. Should I not take aim I never would hit an object. Let any one practice my style of shooting with a rifle for a short time, with even moderate success, and then take up a shotgun, and for the first time in his life he will discover how easy it is to hit anything with a scattergun, and, by virtue of the nicety with which he must draw his bead with a rifle, what perfect control he has of his shotgun; then, on the other hand, how easy it is for him to hit a moving object with a rifle almost any distance. There is no question but that my style of shooting will revolutionize the whole shooting world, and a scatter gun will ultimately disappear from the arena as a real test of skill, only to be used for hunting, and in the field for market. All the celebrated shots of our country are adopting my mode of shooting. Among the most prominent are Ira A. Payne, Capt. A. H. Bogardus and son, and Buffalo Bill. I am perfectly well satisfied that it is only a question of time when the whole sporting world will be shooting at flying objects with rifles, and as I have

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Hayes, Hartranft and Hoyt at Library Hall Last Evening.

They Each Speak a Piece—Address of General McCartney.

On Tuesday evening a Republican meeting was held at Library Hall. The members of the "Union League of America," who had been holding a meeting there during the day, were escorted to the hall by a reception committee, comprising representative Republicans of the city. The reception committee occupied seats upon the stage, and a rather large audience occupied seats in the hall. Promptly at half-past seven o'clock R. P. Nevin, who, with Bigham, was the originator of the Citizens' movement, stepped to the front of the stage and introduced Governor Newell, a prominent member of the League. Mr. Nevin stated that Governor Newell was obliged to leave on the eight o'clock train, and could therefore say but a few words. He spoke a few words in favor of the Republican party, thanked the League, and was about to retire, when

HAYES AND HARTRANFT

put in an appearance. Their coming was the signal for applause by the Republican leaders and candidates, who were distributed about the hall. Upon reaching the stage Mr. Hayes stepped forward, and the applause was renewed. He then took a seat, and Governor Hartranft was elected Chairman. After order was restored, the Governor arose and spoke as follows: "Fellow citizens, I thank you very much for this honor and introduce to you President Hayes, who will have to make a train."

MR. HAYES SPEAKS.

Mr. Hayes' appearance at the front of the stage, created more noise, and when order was again restored he spoke as follows:

"My friends, I have been treated so well in Pittsburgh that I hardly know how to express myself. I shall never forget it. We are agreed in thought that the Union of the United States should be a real one. We cannot have everything as we want it to-day. But we will strive to have it sometime. This is as much as I ought to say to-day. The financial situation — as I understand it — I expressed to-day. I adhere to the precious metal theory as expressed in the Resumption act. You might just as well repeal by act of Congress the law of gravitation as repeal this act. I have already detained you too long. I am certainly thankful for the kind reception."

Mr. Hayes having finished his speech stepped back, and Governor Hartranft proposed three hearty cheers. They were given with a will, and why shouldn't they be in such a crowd of his Fraudulency's followers.

HOYT TO THE FRONT.

Cries for Mr. Henry M. Hoyt brought that gentleman to his feet. They, of course, boosted him also. Mr. Hoyt returned the compliment by speaking in flattering terms of the Governor while in the field. He also talked about the payment of honest debts. He thought everybody should do so if they were able. Mr. Hoyt next read an extract from the *American Review*, showing the amount of the indebtedness of the United States as compared with England; also, that the United States had paid more than eight times as much of her indebtedness than England had. Some other matters of little interest to anybody were spoken of by the "next Governor," as they call him, after which

GEN. M'CARTNEY,

of Philadelphia, was introduced. He opened by stating that although he was only an annex to the party, he ought to say something for Col. Hoyt, a man who eats well, sleeps well, and drinks well. He believed in party discipline, and if that was a crime he was guilty of committing it. It should have been stated above that when Mr. McCartney stepped to the front, a good many stepped out. Fair minded people who had dropped in to see the "big guns" and who had already heard of "Mc's" movements, began to see that the whole business was a boost for the Camerons, and they did not remain long. Thus the crowd began to gradually grow smaller until few outside of the Republican leaders were left to hear "Mc" finish his long-winded speech. He began by boosting Hoyt, Hartranft and the other fellows, and wound up pretty much in the same strain. Of course he abused the Democrats and Nationals, and spoke in big words of the "grand old Republican party." The Democrats he accused of causing the late war, and said the Republicans preserved the Union. In this strain he continued and wound up by waving, as it were, the "bloody shirt."

When McCartney had finished, Gov. Hartranft tried to get somebody else to speak, but no one would respond, and he himself then said a few words, thanking the audience, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers, proposed by the Governor.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

Mr. Hayes' Departure on Tuesday Evening.

After delivering his speech at Library Hall, Mr. Hayes was escorted to the Union Depot, to leave this city on the 8:06 train for the East. In the meantime, Mrs Hayes, the children and the servant were driven to the depot, and occupied seats in a parlor car provided for the party. The car was decorated with flowers and evergreens. Mrs. Hayes was arrayed in a tastefully fitting traveling costume of grey cashmere, and joined in the flow of conversation. While Mrs. Hayes was entertaining her callers Mr. Hayes arrived in company with John W. Chalfant, C. B. Herron, Mr. A. E. W. Painter, Hon. Russell Errett, John S. Slagle, W. N. Riddle, J. H. Ricketson, R. S. Waring, Robert Pitcairn, Ralph Bagaley, Mr. Burchard, Mr. McCargo, Col. Herron, John B. Guthrie, H. W. Oliver and others. When Mr. Hayes had entered the car he was asked by a gentleman if he did not feel tired. He replied that he did not, although he had a pretty hard day of it. He said he enjoyed himself and would always have kind remembrances of the people of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hayes also expressed herself perfectly delighted with the reception received here. Speaking of our suburbs, she said she never saw any more beautiful. When the train moved off Captain Batchelor proposed three cheers, and Mr. and Mrs Hayes took a position in the doorway, the former bowing and the latter waving her handkerchief.

Pompeii.

Excavations at Pompeii prove the city to have been one of the most fashionable and beautiful of Roman summer resorts, and but for the *eruption* it might have remained so to this day. As with Pompeii, so with thousands of people who have beauty of form and feature. They might always be admired but for the *eruption*, that makes the face unsightly, and betrays the presence of scrofula, virulent blood poisons or general debility. There is but one remedy that positively cures these affections, and that remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best known tonic, alterative and resolvent. It speedily cures pimples, blotches, liver spots, and all diseases arising from impoverished or impure blood. It also cures dyspepsia, and regulates the liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

A Sad Affliction.

On the 1st inst., Michael McGraw, Esq., a well known citizen of Alliance, Ohio, met with a sad bereavement in the accidental death of his eldest son, George. The young man, with several companions, went gunning, and as he was lifting the gun out of the wagon, by some means it was discharged, the contents entering his breast. Death ensued in a very few minutes. The deceased was in his twenty-fourth year and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his untimely loss.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Display of Oliver M'Clintock & Co.

One of the handsomest and most complete displays of carpets and other floor coverings is made by Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 33 Fifth avenue, one of the oldest houses in the trade in this section, and which for nearly half a century has enjoyed an enviable reputation for honorable and fair business dealing. While their whole exhibit is deserving of the highest praise it seems invidious to particularize, yet we were so impressed by several of the novelties shown by them that in our notes of the various displays worthy of especial mention we must accord them a place. Prominent among their rarities is an Agra Carpet—the finest quality of India Carpeting—made at Agra, in the interior of India. These carpets are not woven in a loom, but are worked by hand upon frames, a process so slow and tedious as to require several years to complete a single carpet, making them consequently very expensive. The value of this carpet, which is twelve feet by fourteen feet, is four hundred dollars, but the exceeding fineness, massiveness and superior quality of the fabric, assuring a life's service in its wear, are full compensations to the purchaser for this seeming extravagant outlay. In design and coloring it is the very highest style of art, and to those of educated tastes a marvel of beauty and harmony. It is a severe and unpleasant commentary on our boasted civilization that we must accord the palm to these Orientals, whom we are apt to regard as almost barbarians, upon all matters and principles of art decoration. So thoroughly have they mastered the intricacies of harmony and contrast in their effects, and to such a degree of perfection in execution have they attained, that to day their designs and colorings are the acknowledged standards of decorative art throughout Christendom.

Another novelty shown by this wide awake firm is the new floor covering Ligunum which, as the name implies, is largely composed of wood fibre. Its merits are so many and its advantages over the ordinary floor oil cloth are so decided, that it cannot fail to steadily work its way into public favor. It is exceedingly tough, elastic, noiseless and very durable, a combination of qualities that renders it most desirable for hall ways, offices, stores, saloons or other places subject to constant use and great wear and for which Matting, Oil Cloths and Linoleums have hitherto been used. A decided advantage that this new claimant has over the time honored oil cloth is that it can be bent, broken or even twisted without injury in the least to the wear or appearance of the fabric. It is made in sheets eighteen feet and even twenty-four feet wide, making it much more desirable for covering large spaces than Linoleum—which is only six feet wide, as it obviates all necessity of piecing and consequently enhances the wear of the material. The sheets shown by Messrs. McClintock are the first shipped to this market, and give but another evidence of the determination and ability of this house at all times to compete in novelties and styles with the Eastern markets.

Another innovation on the old idea of carpets, prominently shown, is a fine collection of samples of various designs of Tesselated Wood Flooring, now so popular in the Eastern cities, and which is daily awakening a greater interest among our own citizens. Messrs. McClintock are the sole agents for the sale of this Wood Flooring in this city. They have already filled some orders that have brought them deserved praise for the workmanship in execution and beauty in appearance. It is impossible in the compass of these jottings to note all their display or enumerate the endless variety of goods in their line to be found always upon the shelves of their spacious salesrooms. We can condense it into the positive statement that every element and article known to the carpet trade, from the cheapest to the most expensive, in large assortment, and great variety, and latest styles can always be found at 33 Fifth avenue at lowest prices. Let those needing new carpets this fall bear this in mind, and by an inspection of their immense and constantly replenished stock in all departments, verify our assertions.

Little Joker Washing Machine

Messrs. C. A. Dodge & Co. present one of the most novel and attractive displays in washing machines ever made in this city or county, on the south side of the main floor, near the music stand. Its merit is attested by many of the best citizens of this city and the surrounding country, as being so far superior to anything of the kind as to entitle it THE WASHER. It has the most thorough scientific principle of action; seems more like play than labor to operate; is adapted to washing, boiling, sudsing and rinsing all kinds of clothing, large or small, few or many; weighs but a few pounds; is adapted to fit any wash tub, or to be removed from one to another in a moment's time. In its use there is literally no wear to the goods, while it is strong, simple and substantial, and in short is just what every family wants. This great revolutionizer of Blue Monday is being manufactured at 326 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., where they can be had either wholesale or retail. We learn there has been more than 3,000 of these machines sold in four months of this present season, and the manufacturers are preparing to manufacture 20,000 machines for the coming season's trade. Great inducements are offered to good, energetic gentlemen or ladies to introduce this machine in every ward of this city and township of this county. It supplies a long felt want.

Farmers Proposing to Attend the Exposition

will find a good house at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, 131 and 133 Liberty street, at the low rate of $1 50 per day.

Agricultural Repairing.

The firm of A. B. Smith & Co., 41 Federal street, Allegheny, devote considerable attention to repairing agricultural implements. They do not repair only the Smith mower and reaper and manufactures of their own, but implements of other firms as well. This is a great convenience to farmers, as the firm are centrally located. Farmers should call and see the large stock of this firm at their house on Federal street. They are satisfied they can please all who call. Their prices are low.

Every Care Taken of Horses

at the boarding and sale stables of Frank McCoy & Bro., adjoining their hotel, 131 and 133 Liberty street.

POND'S EXTRACT.

"A sovereign remedy for Inflamed Sore Eyes," says T. Robertson, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. A. E Sumner reports one hundred and thirty-three cases (out of .38), of Egyptian Ophthalmia, (Sore Eyes), in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., being cured by **Pond's Extract.** "This Extract was diluted one-half with water, and a cloth wet with it bound over the eyes."—*The Doctor's Report in the Medical Union.*

POND'S EXTRACT should be in every household, as it is invaluable for the little accidents that are always liable to occur, such as CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., and it is of the greatest benefit for **Hemorrhages, Neuralgiac Pains,** and **Inflammation,** while for Catarrh, Piles, &c., it is the best known remedy.

It Pays Sometimes to Read the Papers.

CHICAGO, August 17, 1878.

M. A. DAUPHIN, Esq., P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR—Noticing to-day in the New Orleans *Picayune* of 14th inst. that ticket No. 72,247 had won the prize of $5,000 on Tuesday last, I have drawn upon the Louisiana State Lottery Company for that amount (ticket attached.)

Trusting that this is the proper mode of procedure, and expecting to repeat the movement, I remain, yours very truly,

Address: CHAS. C. HUNT,
dW Care John Wilkinson, 77 State Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	34½	34¾	3,543
Reading	15¾	15⅞	600
Lehigh Valley	39¼	39½	5
P., Titus. & Buf.	4	4¼	.....
U. Cos. of N. J.	127½	128	.....
Cen. T.	39⅜	40	.....
Allegheny V'y 7-30s	108	108¾	....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	87½	88	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Gold steady at 100¾. Carrying rates 2 per cent. Borrowing rates flat at ½@2 per cent. and flat. Governments steady. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull.

The features of the stock market to-day was Wabash, which sold up from 16¼ to 18¼. Outside of this the stock market was irregular, but in the main weak and lower. The decline was led by St. Paul and Northwest, which were unfavorably affected by the announcement that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company had purchased the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Railroad, which gives them a direct line from Chicago to La Crosse.

Transactions aggregated 148,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Lake Shore, 19,000 Wabash, 26,000 Northwestern common, 27,900 do. preferred, 19,000 St. Paul common, 13,000 do. preferred, 6,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 Union Pacific, 1,700 Western Union and 2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money market easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts, $359,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $165,000. Clearings $10,422,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills, 481; sight exchange on New York, 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¾	5-20s,'65.....	102¾
5-20s,'67.....	105¾	5-20s,'68.....	107¼
New 5s.....	105¾	New 4½s....	103⅝
New 4 per cts.	100¾	10-40s.....	106¼
10-40s, coups..	106	Currency 6s..	119½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	34	Tennessee new	31½
Virginia new.	24	Virginia, old..	25
Missouri 6s...	103¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co....	95¾	C. C. C. & I..	32¼
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central...	—
Do preferred.	31¾	Rock Island.....	118¼
Pacific Mail...	17¼	St. Paul.....	30½
Mariposa.....	2¼	Do preferred.	70¾
Do preferred.	2	Wabash.....	18¼
Adams Ex.....	105	Ft. Wayne....	97¾
Fargo Ex.....	92¾	Terre Haute....	1½
American Ex..	49¾	Do preferred.	3
U. S. Ex.....	49¾	O. & M.....	7¾
N. Y. Central...	113½	Del. & Lack...	53
Erie.....	9¾	C. & A.	83
Do preferred.	28	Do preferred.	101
Harlem.....	135½	A. & P. Tel....	26¾
Mich. Central..	76¼	Mo. Pacific....	1¼
Panama.....	124	H. & St. Joe...	15
Union Pacific .	66	B. & Q.....	111¾
Lake Shore....	67	Central Pacific.	106¾
Ill. Central....	81¼	Union.....	106½
P. & C.....	82¼	Land Grants....	106¾
N. W. C.....	38¾	Sinking Fund .	99¾
Do preferred.	69¾		

Foreign Market

LONDON.

LONDON, September 25.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; account, 94 13-16; Illinois Central, 84; Pennsylvania Central, 34¾; Reading, 16½; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 30¾; 5-20s of '67, 107½; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 108¼; 4½s, 105¾. Amount of bullion gone in the Bank of England £9,000. Refined petroleum 8@8¼s. Tallow 37s 6d. Turpentine 22s 6d.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 25.—Rentes, 113f 85c.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, September 25. — Petroleum 23¾d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 25. — Cotton in moderate demand at 6¾@6½d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales American, 5,500 bales. American land, 3⅝s 3d. Bacon—i. c., 29s; do short clear, 30s. Fine American tallow, 38s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, September 24.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the cold weather during the past week, with intermittent showers which told unfavorably upon the condition of the new wheat, but not to a serious extent, has impeded in gathering of the cereal crops in the latter districts. The harvest is now practically ended, except in Scotland and certain Northern localities. Wheat has yielded fairly well as far as can be seen, but dry weather is now desirable for threshing barley. Various unusually bulk of grain has been secured in Scotland, but some quantity is outlying, and it is considered that although somewhat deficient in straw, crops are generally better than last year. Markets are now beginning to be well supplied with new wheat, but the damp and sprouted state of offerings has had a depressing effect on trade. The pressing need of farmers is doubtless the cause of so much inferior grain being thrown upon the markets, but with the present low values it is probable that all who can afford to will withhold their produce until it is in a sufficiently saleable condition. The arrivals of floating cargoes at ports of call have been moderate, and several of wheat and maize have been purchased for continent. There has been very little demand for wheat, owing chiefly to the large supplies and shipments from America, coupled with liberal supplies of home grown at all our own market. Prices paid for arrived cargoes have shown a decline of six pence per quarter. Maize has also given way about six pence per quarter, with very little demand for shipment. Cargoes from America continue to arrive in an unsatisfactory state. Barley dull at about late rates.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
September 25, 1878.

A great improvement took place in business along Liberty street to day in farm products, etc. The increased number of visitors to the Exposition is making business brisk, as almost every proprietor of a country store when in the city to visit the Exposition also embraces the opportunity to replenish his stock. While prices have not advanced much, yet they are firmer and prospects of further advances are probable soon.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

There is not much new to report except that for choice butter, eggs, potatoes, etc., prices are very firm and sales good. The supplies are very light in these articles and all who can will realize handsomely by sending all they have to market.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 00; common, $1 00@1 50; small and inferior, 50@75c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 85@1 90; medium $1 60@1 75; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 22@24c; choice solid, 20@23c; choice creamery, 25@27c; medium grades, 12@15c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 9½c, jobbing; 8¾@9c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 50@5 00 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per lb; in pails, 7¼@8c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 15@17c ℔ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c.

FRESH FRUITS—Watermelons, $10 00@20 00 per 100; peaches, choice $2 00@2 50; medium $1 25@1 75; plums $2 00@2 25 per bushel; pears $2 00@2 50 per box; canteloups $6 00@7 00 per 100.

POTATOES—Prime, 70@75c from store; Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Baltimore, $2 00@2 50; Southern, $2 00.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 25@1 40; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Supplies of the different cereals are small and firmer and higher prices are looked for. In fact most dealers are entirely out and business is partially suspended owing to the short supply. Other dealers are more fortunate and they are very firm with their prices. Flour active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat Choice amber 93@95c; prime red winter 90@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 47@49c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 49@51c; mixed 45@46c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@25c.

Barley—Spring, 75@95c; fall, 95c@$1 00.

Rye—55@55c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 50@5 75; Minnesota extra, $6 00@6 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 75.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $6 00@9 00 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do, $12 00@13 00; middlings white do, $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $20 00@22 20.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market continues rather quiet. A good business is still doing in sugars. Prices are not so firm as the demand is falling off, and it now looks as if there will be a further decline. Provisions fairly active.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	℔ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @21 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @19½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	@18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	@17½c	Sugars	
Ordinary Rio	16 @17 c	Standard A	9¾ @ 9¾c
Java	25½@27½c	Off. A	9 @ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's	19 @21 c	Ref Yellows	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	17½@20½c	Molasses do	7 @ 7¾c
Java in pap'rs	27 @30 c	Cut loaf	@10¾c
Java in bulk	29 @30 c	Crushed	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson	26@60c	Granulated	@10¼c
Gunpowder	55@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30@ 50	Strictly ch	48 c
Japan	35@ 75	Strictly prime	45@ c
Oolong	28@ 50	Prime	47@ c
Souchong	40@ 75	Fair	38 @ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	7¾ c	Blue India, ℔ box	$1 20
Prime "	6¾ c	Irish soap, ℔ box	3 40
Rangoon	6¾c	N. S. Star, ℔ box	5 00
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ℔ bx	6 70
Gloss	6¾@8 c	Do N.Y. city, ℔ bx	5 25
Cornstarch	7¾@8¾c	California, ℔ box	4 00
Spices.		Soda.	
Cloves	45@ c	Bi-carb in kegs	3¾@4 c
Allspice	18@20 c	Do assted pap's	5½c
Cassia	25@32 c	Do assted ¼ p'ks	6 c
Nutmegs	90@1 05	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Pepper	15@18 c	Candles.	
Syrups.		Star, full w'ght	13 c
Choice maple fir'd	48c	Stearine	10¾@ c
Prime "	45c	Mould	@10 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, ex. s. c. av. 18 ℔s and upwards	11½	Mess pork	10 50
Do 14 ℔s and under	12	Do. short cut	45
Do extra 10 to 14 ℔s	12½	Pos. in bbl	11 75
Shoulders, s. c.	6¾@	Lard, p. t. in trees	
Breakfast bacon	9	℔ lb	7½
Dried beef in sets	14½	Do, ¾ bbls	8
do all flats	12	Do, refined in tierces	8
do r & mkls	10	" ½ bbls	8½
Beef tongues sugar cured ℔ doz	6 75	" ¼ bbls	9
Bacon shoulders, ℔ lb	6½	Do, in 2-℔ tin pots	9½
Ribbed sides, do.	7½	" 5-℔ coffee do	9½
B. clear sides, do.	8	" in 2-℔ pails	10¼
		" 5-℔ "	10
		" 10-℔ "	9¾

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 51@55c; do dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ℔ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ℔ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1@1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ℔ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ℔ lb, 45@50c; common to good 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ℔ bbl, $35; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 small mackerel, $9 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ℔ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ℔ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ℔ box at $2 00; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ℔ mat; new Valentias, 8½c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ℔ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 9c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ℔ box, $8 50. Lemons—Malaga, $7 00@8 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ℔ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ℔ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59c; No. 1 do, 57@59c; No. 2 do, 50@53c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 56@58c; yellow do, 55@56c; carbon, standard white, 9c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR —Prime country per gallon, 12@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
September 25, 1878.

The oil market continues completely demoralized, prices having tumbled considerably lower, and the tendency is still downward.

CRUDE.

United, 81½@82c; shipment, $1 01½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¾c; New York, 10c Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10; country, 95c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—SEPTEMBER 25.—Cotton quiet at 11@11¼c; futures firm. Flour—Market dull; receipts, 16,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 80@4 05; common to good extra $4 05@4 25; good to choice $4 30@4 85; white wheat extra $4 90@5 75; extra Ohio $4 00@5 50; St. Louis $4 00@6 75; Minnesota patent process $6 25@8 25. Wheat lower; receipts, 259,000 bushels; No. 3 spring 91@93c; No. 2 spring $1 02¾@1 03; ungraded winter red western 95@97¾c; No. 3 do $1 02¾; No. 2 do $1 07¼@1 07¾; No. 1 do, $1 07¾@1 08; ungraded amber $1 01@1 07¼; No. 2 amber $1 05@1 05¾; ungraded white $1 05@1 14; No. 3 do, $1 06¼@1 06¼; No. 2 do, $1 09¾@1 10; No. 1 do, $1 12@1 13. Rye firm; western 58@62c. Barley firm. Corn heavy; receipts, 296,000 bushels; ungraded 48@50c; steamer 48@50c; sound yellow 61c; No. 2 white 54½@55c. Oats active but a shade lower; receipts, 49,000 bushels; No. 3 26c; No. 2, 29@29½c; No. 1 30¾@31c, white 27@35¼c; mixed western 25@31c; white western 26½@36½c. Hay quiet at 43@50c. Hops dull; yearlings 5@8c; New York State 9@14c. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar active and a shade higher; fair to good refining 7½@7¾c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm. Rice steady. Petroleum dull; united 81⅞@82¼c. Tallow firm at 7 1-16@7½c. Rosin dull and unchanged; cream $1 40. Turpentine firmer at 28c. Eggs firm; western 20@20½c. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio dark, 24@25c; middle and heavy weight 20@22½c. Wool quiet but steady; domestic fleece 39@42c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed, 10@30c; Texas 12@27c. Mess pork $8 90@10 00. Beef—demand fair and market firm. Bacon steady with a good demand at 11¼@12c. Cutmeats dull; long clear middles 6c. Lard—prime steam $6 75@6 85. Butter firmer; western 6@20c. Cheese firmer; western 6@8¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 08 bid, $1 09 asked. Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot lake $16 00@16 12½. Pig iron dull and unchanged; Scotch $22 75@24 00; American $15 00@17 00. Iron — Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Toledo—SEPTEMBER 25 —Wheat dull, weak and lower; No 1 white Michigan 99c; extra white Michigan $1 04; amber Michigan spot and seller October 94¼c; No. 2 red winter spot, 94¾c; seller September and October 94¾c; No 3 red 91c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red 93¼c; rejected Wabash 87c; western amber 95¼c; No. 2 amber Illinois 99c. Corn dull; high mixed 39¼c; No. 2, seller September 39¾c asked, 39c bid; seller October 39¼c asked; No. 2 white 42c; rejected 38c; damaged 36¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 21¾c; white 25c; Michigan 22c; rejected 19¼c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo firm 2¼c; corn 2c; wheat to Oswego 5c; corn 4½c; Kingston 4¾c; and 4¼c to New York by rail, and water 12½c; by lake and canal 11½c. Receipts—Wheat, 87,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 68,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red winter and seller September, offered at 94c; sales seller November 95c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan 93¼c; western amber 94¼c; No. 2 amber Illinois 99c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 spot, 39c asked, 38¼c bid; seller October, 39c; damaged 36¼@36¾c.

Chicago—SEPTEMBER 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 86¾c cash; 85¾c October; 87¼@89¼c November; No. 3, 76@77c; rejected 59@61c; No. 2 red winter gilt edge 90c. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 and high mixed 35c cash and September; 35¾c October; 36¼c November; 35@35¼c year. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 19¼c cash and September; 19¾c October; 20¾c November; rejected 17½c. Rye excited; No. 2 45¼c. Barley quiet and firm at $1 08¾@1 09 October; $1 11 November. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $8 10@8 15 cash; $8 07½@8 10 September and October; $8 20@8 22½ November; $8 05@8 10 the year. Lard irregular; $6 35 cash, September and October; $6 37½@6 40 November; $6 35 year. Bulk meats—Shoulders $4 62½; short clear $5 85@5 90; short rib $5 45@5 50. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 148,000 bushels; corn, 163,000 bushels; oats, 56,000 bushels; rye, 11,000 bushels; barley, 59,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 164,000 bushels; corn, 165,000 bushels; oats, 118,000 bushels; rye, 390 bushels; barley, 81,000 bushels.

Philadelphia—SEPTEMBER 25.—Flour steady; superfine $2 50@3 00; extras $3 00@3 50; Minnesota family $5 00@5 75; high grades $7 00@8 00. Rye flour $3 25. Wheat steady; red $1 08@1 08¼; ambes $1 07@1 08. Corn steady; yellow 52½@53c; mixed 51c bid. Oats quiet but steady; white western 28@32c; mixed western 26@28c. Rye steady at 58@60c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $9 50. Beef—India mess $9. Hams—smoked 11¾@12c; pickled 10@10¾c; green 7@7½c. Lard quiet; butchers 6¼@6¾c; city kettle 7¼@7½c. Butter steady; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extras 20@22c; western reserve 14@16c. Eggs firm; western 20@21c. Cheese dull; western choice 8@8½c. Petroleum easy; refined 9¾c; crude 7¾c. Whisky active and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—SEPTEMBER 25.—Cotton in fair demand at lower rates, 10¼c. Flour firmer; family $4 15@5 50. Wheat easier; red and amber 85@93c; white 90@95c; receipts, 10,000 bushels; shipments, 9,500 bushels. Corn easier at 40½@41½c. Oats stronger at 22@26c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 53¼@54c. Barley active; No. 2 fall, $1 12@1 15. Pork quiet; jobbing $9 00. Lard scarce and firm; fair demand; current make, 6 45; kettle $8 00@8 50. Bulk meats quiet at $4 55@5 50@5 87½. Bacon easier at $5 25, $5 37½, $6 20, $6 25, $6 45@6 50. Whisky dull at $1 06. Butter in fair demand for choice quality; offerings generally poor; fancy creamery, 24@25c; choice Western Reserve, 16@18c; Central Ohio, 13@15c. Linseed oil quiet at 55@57c.

Milwaukee—SEPTEMBER 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; opened at a